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Aug. 1945*

BREEDS *of* DOGS



AMERICAN SPECIALTY CLUBS FOR BREEDS DISCUSSED IN THIS BULLETIN

Breed	Specialty club	Secretary
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Beagle.....	The National Beagle Club of America.	R. V. N. Gambrell, 49 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
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BREEDS OF DOGS

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AIREDALE TERRIER

IT IS the consensus of opinion among well-informed breeders of the Airedale Terrier (fig. 1) that this dog originated in the valley section of the Aire River, Yorkshire, England, from a cross of the old English Terrier (a black-and-tan wire-hair) and the Otter Hound. Frequent crosses of the parent stock were made, resulting in a gradual improvement in size and strength until a new type, first known as the Waterside Terrier, was evolved. Later in the breed's development it is reported that matings were made with individuals of the Irish Terrier and pit Bull Terrier breeds. The resulting terrier soon became very popular as a sporting dog in England and was named "Airedale" from the district in which it originated.

The Airedale's head and ears, with the exception of dark markings on each side of the skull, should be tan. The legs up to the thighs and elbows are tan, and the body is black or a dark grizzle, a black saddle being preferred. There is no standard height² adopted for

¹ Acknowledgment is made of the assistance and cooperation of officials of various dog specialty clubs and dog breeders and fanciers, who have supplied a portion of the data and illustrative material appearing in this publication.

² Height is determined by a perpendicular line from the top of the shoulder blade to the ground.

the Airedale, but mature specimens stand approximately from 22 to 24 inches. Mature males should weigh from 40 to 45 pounds, females slightly less. Weight is one of the important points of the Airedale standard, most good individuals topping the 45-pound limit slightly (45 to 48 pounds).

The Airedale Terrier is a sturdy, well-knit dog, possessing plenty of bone for its size, intelligence, endurance, gameness, and speed. It is favored by many as an ideal companion and is a splendid watchdog, in addition to its utility as a working terrier and small-game dog. As a working terrier the Airedale is particularly good in water and aboveground, but is ordinarily too large to work well underground. This breed of late years has found great favor with dog

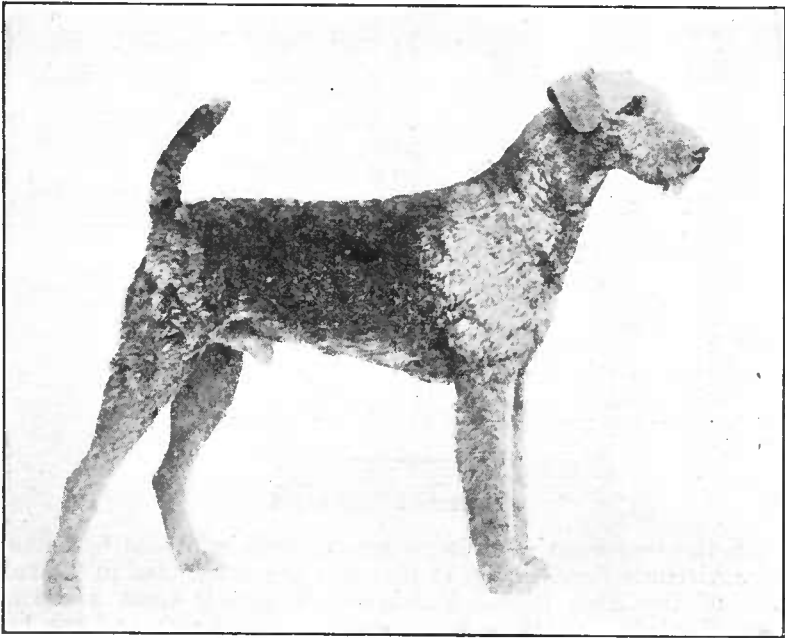


FIG. 1.—Airedale Terrier

lovers and fanciers in the United States and to-day stands as one of the most widely distributed and popular breeds of dogs in America.

BEAGLE

Little is known of the origin of the Beagle (fig. 2). Rabbit or hare coursing is said to have been a sport as far back as Grecian times, and it is possible that some type of Beagle was created then. As the breed is known to-day, however, Beagles have been developed in England through crossing early type dogs with the old southern and other hounds. The breed stock in this country has been imported from England and differences in type between English and American Beagles are attributable to the varying factors of climate and management.

Any good hound color is acceptable for Beagles—black, white, and tan, or any two of these colors, hare or badger pied, blue mottled, etc. Individuals are separated into two divisions by heights: (1) 13 inches and under and (2) over 13 inches and not exceeding 15 inches. No weight specifications are set by the standard.

The typical Beagle resembles the Foxhound in miniature, a dog solid and “big” for its size. The body is rather “cobby” with a short, muscular back; broad, deep chest; clean, muscular, sloping shoulders; medium-length neck; rugged, square-set legs; and strong, muscular hind quarters. The ears are of the pendant type and fairly large; the muzzle square-cut, straight, of medium length, and not snipy, with the general head character indicative of a gay but determined worker.

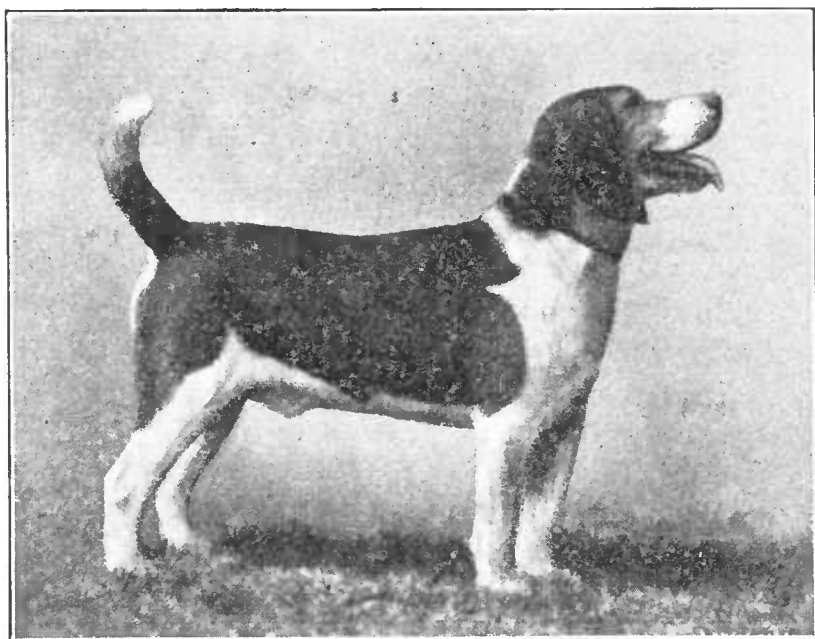


FIG. 2.—Beagle

Beagles are used both here and abroad for rabbit or hare hunting, and in such sport are generally worked in packs. Once on the trail of the prey these little hounds are determined, vociferous workers and will not usually leave the chase until a kill has been made. Throughout the United States there are various Beagle packs, but numerically the breed is only moderately strong.

BOSTON TERRIER

The Boston Terrier (fig. 3) is a dog of strictly American creation and development, produced by crossing the English Bulldog with the English Terrier. The breed originated approximately 50 years ago in Boston, Mass., from which it later acquired its name.

Authorities state that the individual peculiarities of the sires prominent in the breed's early development are largely responsible for its present type, the foundation sire (Hooper's Judge) being a high-stationed, dark-seal brindle terrier weighing about 30 pounds.

Ideal markings for the Boston Terrier show a white muzzle, and an even, white blaze over the head, collar, breast, part or whole of forelegs, and hind legs below the hocks. The color for the remainder of the body should be one of the various shades of brindle—such as mahogany, seal, golden, etc.—with the brindle covering evenly distributed throughout. The height of mature individuals taken at the shoulder varies from 14 to 20 inches, depending on



FIG. 3.—Boston Terrier

the class. The weights range from under 15 to 25 pounds. Weight classifications for the various divisions are: Lightweight, under 15 pounds; middleweight, 15 and under 20 pounds; heavyweight, 20 and not exceeding 25 pounds.

In general appearance the Boston Terrier is a lively, intelligent, smooth-coated, short-headed, compactly built individual, exhibiting determination, strength, style, and activity to a decided degree. It originated as a gentleman's companion dog and as such retains its chief popularity. Members of the breed, however, make excellent house dogs and are valuable as guards. The Boston Terrier is very popular in the United States and is widely distributed throughout the country.

BRUSSELS GRIFFON

The Brussels Griffon has probably been developed within the last half century. The name implies that this dog is of Belgian origin, and such is the popular belief, yet it is very probable that the breed owes considerable, if not all, of its ancestry to a number of English dogs. A toy, pocket-size terrier of similar type, which may or may not have been the original Brussels Griffon, is known to have been present in Yorkshire, England, about 1870. The ancestry is not considered of great consequence, however, because the breed is still in that stage of development where type has not become permanently fixed. There are three distinct types of Brussels Griffons, any one or all of which may be present in the same litter. The distinction between types is one of color and hair character. Griffons Bruxellois and Griffons Belges are both wire haired, but the Petit Brabançons are smooth coated.

Colors for Brussels Griffons vary with the types as follows: Griffons Bruxellois, red; Griffons Belges, preferably black and tan, but also gray or fawn; Petit Brabançons, red or black and tan. Lightweight individuals can not exceed a maximum of 5 pounds in weight; the maximum for the heavyweight class is 10 pounds. No standard heights have been set for this breed.

The Brussels Griffon is essentially a miniature terrier, a cobby, compact dog characterized by large eyes, a short, turned-up nose, small ears, and prominent chin. The whole expression has been likened to a "monkey face." The breed is used principally as a lady's pet and should be active, robust, and intelligent. Brussels Griffons have no great degree of popularity in the United States and their distribution, accordingly, is somewhat restricted.

BULLDOGS**ENGLISH BULLDOG**

The English Bulldog (fig. 4) has been in existence for several centuries, the native home of the breed being the British Isles, where it was created for the purpose of bull baiting and bear baiting. These sports were very popular in Britain for a time and as a result the breed developed rather rapidly. Later, dog fighting came into vogue and supplanted the baiting sports, so the English Bulldog was adapted to the "pit." In all the sports in which English Bulldogs have been used, courage, tenacity, determination, and strength have been the ruling factors. Many of these qualities were no doubt inherited from the Mastiff, of which the English Bulldog is a descendant, and some were acquired from the terrier blood which is likewise reported to have been used in the formation of the breed.

The standard of the Bulldog Club of America states that the various colors found in the English Bulldog are to be preferred in the following order: Red brindle; all other brindles; solid white; solid red, fawn, or fallow; piebald; inferior qualities of all the foregoing. In brindles and solid colors a white patch on the chest is not considered detrimental. Average heights for aged

individuals of the breed are between 15 and 16 inches. The weight desired for mature dogs is 50 pounds and for bitches 40 pounds.

In general appearance the English Bulldog should suggest power, courage, determination, and stability. The undershot jaw, the so-called "wheel" or "roach-back" and a loose-jointed, shuffling, "roll" gait are breed characteristics. English Bulldogs have long been noted for courage and fighting ability, and it was to these qualities that they owed their former utility as sporting dogs. Nowadays bull baiting and pit fighting are unlawful, so the breed's popularity is dependent on owners and fanciers who admire it for

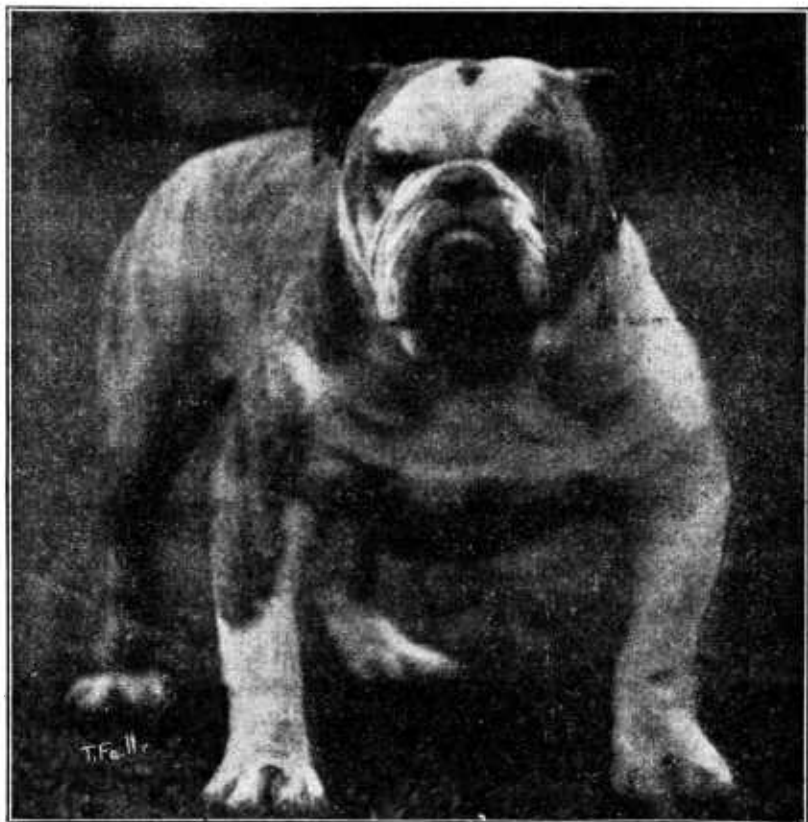


FIG. 4.—English Bulldog

its companionship, devotion, and guarding ability. Furthermore, it is asserted that this dog makes a particularly suitable comrade for children. The breed's popularity has slightly decreased in recent years, yet there are numerous owners and fanciers in the United States who remain staunch admirers of the English Bulldog.

FRENCH BULLDOG

It is claimed in France that the French Bulldog (fig. 5) is a breed of native origin. There are British fanciers, however, who say the blood of the English Bulldog has had much to do with the develop-

ment and fixing of the French breed's type. Especial claim in this quarter is laid to the more recent breeding operations which have somewhat changed the original French type so that it now rather closely resembles the miniature English Bulldog. Both of these versions are probably correct, since French fanciers admit the importation and use of English dogs and British breeders generally do not question the origin of the native French dog. The identity of the old French type is not an established fact, but it is thought that this stock originated in Spain, being a descendant of the Spanish Bulldog.

Acceptable colors for the French Bulldog breed are: All brindle (dark preferred) and any other color except the following, which



FIG. 5.—French Bulldog

constitute disqualification: Solid black, black and white, black and tan, liver, and mouse color. Black as used in the standard means black without any trace of brindle. No definite heights are specified for individuals of the breed, but in size the French Bulldog closely approximates the English Miniature Bulldog. Weights given for the two classes of French Bulldogs recognized under the standard are: Lightweight, under 22 pounds; heavyweight, 22 pounds and not more than 28 pounds.

In general appearance the French Bulldog is an active, intelligent, muscular dog, rather small in size, of "cobby" conformation, and possessing good bone. Breed characteristics are "bat" ears and a decided "stop,"³ which should be as deep as possible. The French

³ The term "stop," applied to dogs, means the depression between the cranial and the nasal bones in the face.

Bulldog is of utility chiefly as a companion and guard dog. It has been rather extensively bred in the United States of late years, its distribution being greatest in the Eastern States.

BULL TERRIER

The Bull Terrier breed (fig. 6) owes its creation to the sporting instincts of young Englishmen of the early part of the nineteenth century. At that time considerable attention was given to "pit" fighting and young English gamesters sought to develop a type of terrier that could fight as well as kill vermin and hunt small game. Crosses of the larger type, smooth-coated, black-and-tan terriers, the early English white terrier, and the English Bulldog are reported to have been made, resulting in the kind of fighting dog desired.

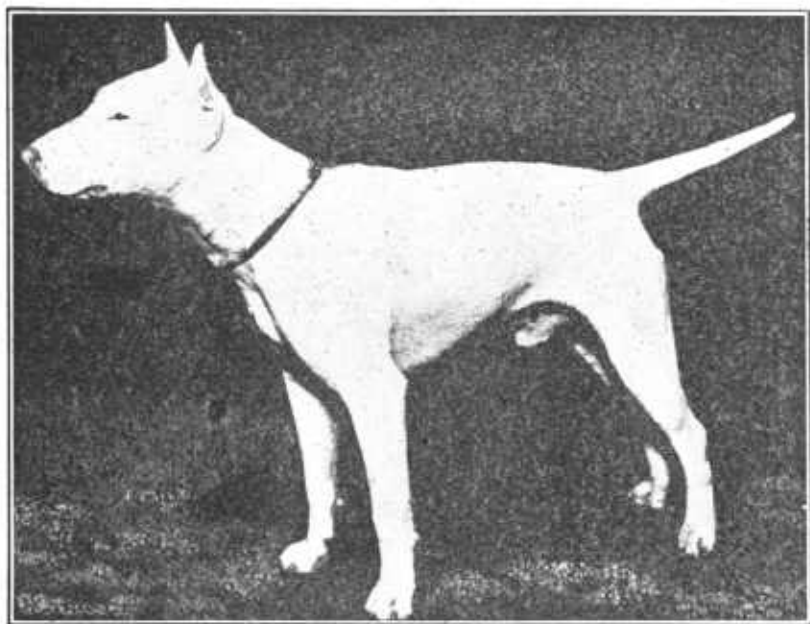


FIG. 6.—Bull Terrier

This animal was neither terrier nor bulldog, being a short-legged, heavy-set, short-headed, fawn-colored mongrel. Gradually all the bulldog characteristics, except courage and fighting qualities, were bred out, and after considerable outcrossing with the English white terrier the type assumed its present form.

The accepted color for the Bull Terrier is white. Headmarks, however, such as a brindle patch about one eye, are permissible. Any mark back of the head is a disqualification for show purposes, but does not bar the dog from registration. Faint black hairs in spots (ticks) throughout the coat are common to puppies but disappear with maturity. Average heights for mature terriers range from 19 to 21½ inches. Animals above the latter height are ordinarily considered too "weedy" unless they are exceptional specimens. Weight in the breed varies with the class. A good average

for individuals in the lightweight class is 28 to 35 pounds, the heavier weights favoring the males. The averages for terriers above the 35-pound limit are: Dogs, 45 to 50 pounds; bitches, 43 to 45 pounds.

In general appearance the Bull Terrier is a muscular, symmetrical dog in which agility, determination, and courage are embodied. The head is rather long, flat, wide between the ears, and lean, with even, punishing jaws; the ears, when uncropped, are semierect; the neck long and slightly arched; the shoulders strong and slanting with a wide, deep chest and rounded ribs; the legs muscular; the feet catlike; and the back short and strong. The entire make-up of this dog should suggest ability to defend itself and its master in any emergency. Bull Terriers enjoy a considerable degree of popularity in this country and the breed's distribution is rather extensive.

CAIRN TERRIER

The Cairn Terrier (fig. 7) is generally believed to have come from the same original foundation stock as the breeds now recognized as Scottish and West Highland White Terriers. All these breeds originated in Scotland. In the case of the Cairn an effort has



FIG. 7.—Cairn Terrier

been made to preserve as nearly as possible the type of the original terrier of Scotland, with the result that this dog is about the smallest working animal of the lot.

Any color except white is acceptable under the Cairn standard. Black points are typical. The coat character is important—it must have a profuse, harsh, but not coarse outer coat, and a short, close, furry under coat. The height of mature dogs is about 9 inches at the shoulder and the weights vary from 12 to 15 pounds for dogs and 11 to 13 pounds for bitches.

The Cairn Terrier is characterized by its alert appearance, intelligence, activity, hardiness, and gameness. It is essentially an outdoor dog particularly adapted to the work of retrieving and “going to earth” for vermin, but makes a very companionable house dog, however, and as such has found favor with many American owners. The distribution of the Cairn Terrier is not very extensive in this country.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOG

Several explanations have been advanced from time to time regarding the origin of the Chesapeake Bay Dog (fig. 8), but the fol-

lowing account is accepted as authentic by the breed specialty association in this country. In 1807 the ship *Canton*, of Baltimore, Md., fell in at sea with a sinking English brig and took off her crew. In the cargo aboard the brig were two pups (a dog and a bitch) of Newfoundland type, which were purchased from the English ship captain by George Law. The dog was dingy red in color and the bitch was black. Mr. Law on landing gave the dog, named "Sailor," and the bitch, called "Canton," to friends ashore. Both animals were smaller than Newfoundlands and had short, thick coats and dewclaws. They were used by their owners for hunting, and soon acquired great reputations as water dogs. It is said that the dog and bitch were likewise used for breeding, probably with native stock of

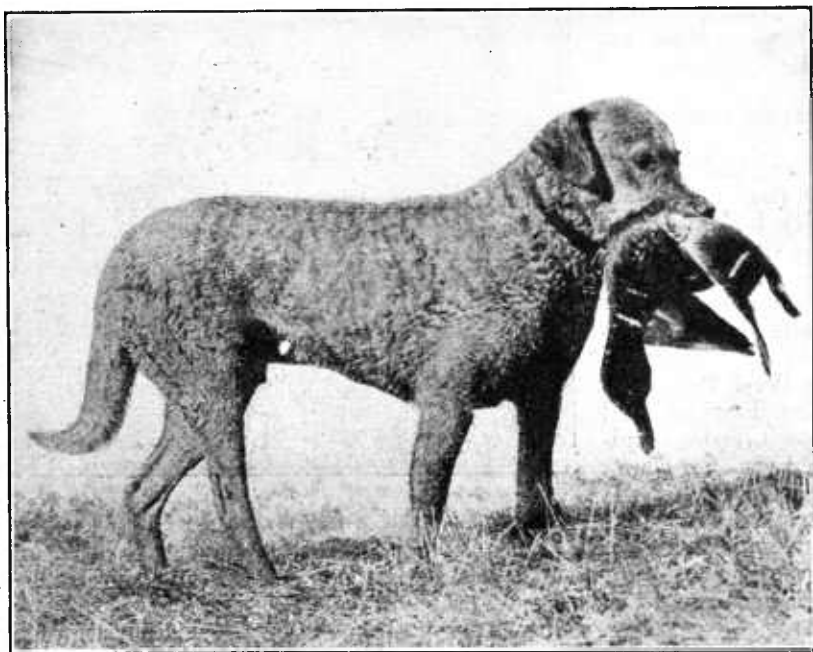


FIG. 8.—Chesapeake Bay Dog

the Chesapeake region, and out of such unions the new breed, named from its source of origin, developed.

The accepted color for this breed is that of dead grass, varying from tan to a faded brown. Dark brown, liver, or black is not acceptable. A white spot on the breast or toes is permissible if the body color is correct. The Chesapeake Bay standard requires that dogs be between 23 and 26 inches in height and bitches between 21 and 24 inches. Weight variations for the breed are from 65 to 75 pounds for males and 55 to 65 pounds for females.

The Chesapeake Bay Dog is noted for its retrieving ability, and in this field is probably unexcelled. The double-coat character which these dogs possess, together with a peculiar webfoot formation, hardy constitution, and good nose enables them to work untiringly for long periods under adverse conditions. It is claimed by breed enthusiasts

that the Chesapeake Bay is likewise very useful as a guard, is companionable in nature, and strictly a one-man dog. The breed is not numerically strong, its chief popularity being confined to the Middle Atlantic States, where it originated.

CHOW CHOW

The native home of the Chow Chow (fig. 9) is China, particularly the northern portion, in which country it has been bred for a great number of years. No specific data are available regarding the breed's origin, but from the general characteristics exhibited



FIG. 9.—Chow Chow

by representative individuals to-day it is practically certain that the ancestry traces back to dogs of the Arctic, particularly the Esquimaux.

Colors accepted by the Chow Chow Club for the breed are black, red, yellow, blue, white, etc. Individuals must be whole or self-colored, with the exception that the under portions of the tail and back of the thighs may be lighter in shade than the predominating color.

No definite height and weight standards for the breed have been adopted in this country, but the more desirable males stand about 20 inches at the shoulder and weigh from 55 to 60 pounds. Bitches

usually measure an inch less than dogs and weigh from 50 to 55 pounds.

Chow Chows in appearance are lively, compact, muscular, short-coupled individuals whose utility lies chiefly in their value as companion and watchdogs. Peculiar characteristics of the breed are blue-black tongues, almond-shaped eyes, cobby bodies, catlike feet, straight hocks, strong bone, and an inscrutable, oriental appearance.

The breed is often spoken of as "one man" in nature, for Chow Chows are notably loyal and devoted to their masters. Individuals may be either rough coated or smooth coated, the former type being by far the more popular in this country. The Chow Chow enjoys considerable popularity in the United States and is generally well represented at the leading bench shows.



FIG. 10.—Collie (rough coated)

COLLIE

The origin of the Collie (fig. 10) goes back to the very beginning of man's acquaintance with domesticated breeds of dogs. Indeed, many fanciers and authorities are of the belief that this breed is the oldest of all dogs, because the Collie greatly resembles the historic wild dog in general conformation and cunning, and because all herding dogs appear to have a common source of ancestry. In spite of such beliefs, however, little authentic information is at hand regarding the origin of the Collie. It is known that the herdsmen of Scotland developed the rough-coated type which, accordingly, has become popularly known as the "Scotch Collie," but the great length of time which such development covered precludes the possibility

of accurately checking its origin. The smooth-coated type is a dog of English breeding similar in all respects to the rough-coated Collie except in coat character.

No color standard has been set by the Collie Club for individuals of the breed; but the dogs of black or tan with a white frill and collar, the showy sable with white markings, and the blue merles are most sought by present-day fanciers. The Collie standard requires that males of the breed measure about 24 inches at the shoulder and females approximately 22 inches. The weight for a mature dog should approximate 60 pounds and the bitch 50 pounds.

The Collie is one of the most attractive of all dogs. As a breed it is characterized by a natural grace and animation matched only by its intelligence and cunning. Two distinct types exist within the breed, the working dog and the bench-show individual, the latter being strictly a creation of the fancier in which most of the utility has been sacrificed for beauty. Two of the major considerations in judging Collies are coat character and expression. In the rough type, the coat, except on the head and legs, should be abundant, the outer coat being harsh and the inner soft, furry, and very close. The smooth type has a short, dense, weather-resisting coat which should be uniform throughout the body. Of the two types the smooth-coated Collie is the harder to produce because its coat character does not permit the hiding of anatomical defects.

Expression in both types is of utmost importance. As outlined in the standard, expression is a combined product of the shape of the skull and muzzle, the set, size, shape, and color of the eyes, and the position and carriage of the ears. This expression and the general conformation of the Collie throughout should indicate its utility as a herding dog. Other uses are claimed for the Collie, such as a small-game dog, watchdog, and companion; but it is as a herder that the breed originated and is most popular. Collies, particularly the rough-coated type, have always been great favorites with American fanciers and no doubt will continue to uphold their prestige as one of our leading breeds of dogs.

DACHSHUND

Like many other breeds of dogs, the origin and early development of the Dachshund (fig. 11) is more or less speculative and obscure. Some authorities are of the opinion that it was descended from the French Basset Hound, others from the old Turnspit; but it seems more probable that the Dachshund is a manufactured breed whose parent stock was terrier and hound. The native home of the breed is Germany, in which country Dachshunds enjoy considerable popularity and are used rather extensively in hunting small game, particularly the badger. In fact, it is probably because of this use that the Dachshund owes its peculiar conformation. In order to cope successfully with the badger in its lair a dog must be capable of digging to its prey. This the Dachshund, with its long, low-set body, strong legs, and plucky, sporting spirit, is well adapted to do.

Dachshunds may be any one of a number of colors, as black-and-tan, red, chocolate, etc. The German standard divides the breed into classes according to color, as one-colored, two-colored, and dappled. The black-and-tan is probably the commonest and most favored

type. The standard likewise subdivides the breed into classes, according to weights, as follows: Toy, up to 12 pounds; lightweight, dogs up to 16½ pounds, bitches up to 15½ pounds; middleweight, dogs and bitches up to 22 pounds; heavyweight, dogs and bitches over 22 pounds. No definite height is set for individuals of the breed, but the range is approximately 7 to 9 inches, measured at the shoulder.

In general appearance the Dachshund is a long, low-set dog, compact of body and well muscled throughout. The legs are short, those of the fore quarters being slightly crooked. The coat character may be either short haired, long haired, or rough haired, the first named being generally the most popular.

The Dachshund's utility lies in its sporting value, and in that respect the breed is very popular in Germany and England. In this country Dachshunds have never become very popular and hence are neither widely distributed nor extensively bred.

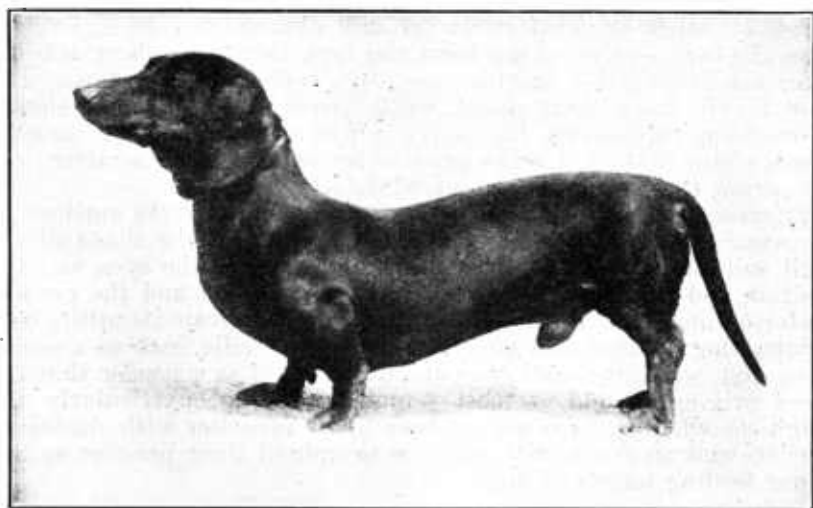


FIG. 11.—Dachshund

DALMATIAN

History and origin of the Dalmatian dog (fig. 12) are shrouded in mystery. It is generally believed that the breed was developed in the Province of Dalmatia, a section of Austria, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Venice, yet little is known of the foundation stock from which it sprang. Inasmuch, however, as Dalmatians are in many ways similar to Pointers, it has often been assumed that these breeds are in some manner related; and it is not improbable that there is considerable truth in this theory, since Dalmatians have often been used for hunting in their native land.

Individuals of the Dalmatian breed should be either black and white or liver and white in color. Both color and markings are most important points in this breed. The Dalmatian standard requires that the ground color in both varieties be pure white, not intermixed. The color of the spots in the black-and-white variety should be a deep, rich black; in the liver-spotted variety they should

be brown. The spots should be as round as possible, should not intermingle, and should be of a size varying from that of a dime to a half dollar. Spots on the face, head, ears, legs, and tail should be smaller than those on the body. Accepted heights for the breed are between 19 and 23 inches, while the weights range from 35 to 50 pounds.

In general appearance the Dalmatian is a short-haired, smooth, symmetrical, muscular, active dog of ultra-smart appearance, capable of going at a fair rate of speed, and possessing great endurance. Dalmatians have been used as gun dogs in their native land; but in this country they are best known as coach, watch, and companion dogs. The breed is devoted to country life and horses and, consequently, has found its staunchest admirers among owners of

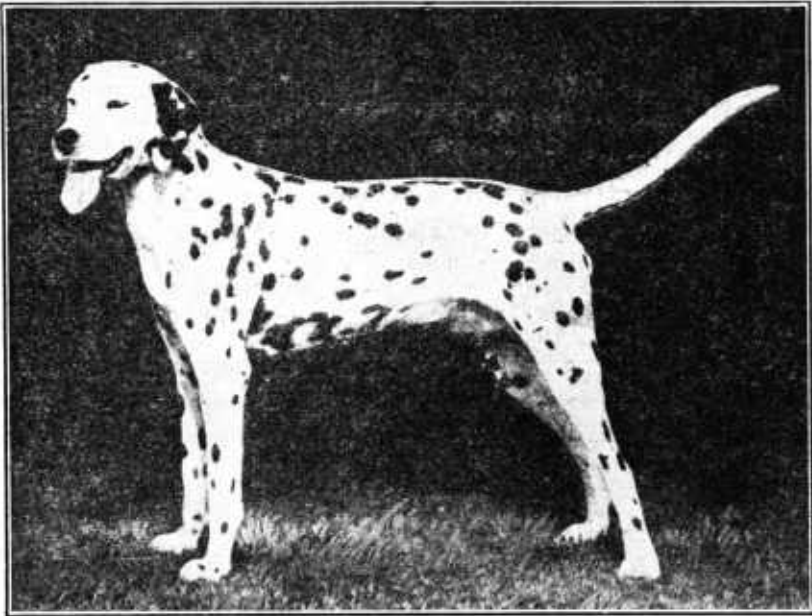


FIG. 12.—Dalmatian

large country estates and light-horse fanciers. The number of Dalmatians in the United States now is rather limited and the breed's fanciers few.

DOBERMAN PINSCHER

Authorities do not agree concerning the origin of the Doberman Pinscher. Some are of the opinion that Weimarer Hunting Dogs were used in crossing with such stock as the Black-and-Tan Terrier, etc. Other breeds named as possible contributors to the breed's foundation and development are the Thuringian Pinscher, Herden Hund, Shepherd, Vorstehhund, etc. Appearances, however, seem to indicate that dogs of the pinscher and shepherd type were largely responsible for the Doberman's creation. Credit for the foundation

of the breed is given to a German dog catcher of Apolda by the name of Doberman. The animals which he and his associates produced were called "Bellings," a name which was later changed to "Doberman" in honor of the breed's founder. After Doberman's death the breed no doubt would have become extinct but for the efforts of a fancier, Otto Goeller, who, about 25 years ago, enlisted his services in its development and perpetuation. To Goeller is given the credit for all that the breed is.

Accepted colors for Doberman Pinschers are black, brown, or blue with sharply defined, rust-red markings. Heights for males of the breed should be approximately $22\frac{3}{4}$ to $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches (58 to 65 centimeters) and for females $21\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches (55 to 60 centimeters) at the shoulder. No weight standard has been adopted, but mature individuals scale about 45 pounds.

In general appearance the Doberman Pinscher is a medium-sized dog, compact, muscular, sinewy, and graceful in build, possessing endurance and speed. He should be alert and lively, intelligent, and courageous. In Germany this breed is one of the most popular and is largely used as a watchdog and police dog. The Doberman Pinscher so far has not become very widely distributed in the United States, but in numerous instances has found favor as a companion and guard dog.

FOXHOUND

Foxhounds (fig. 13) are said to have originated from a cross of the Bloodhound and the Greyhound. The English breed is very old,

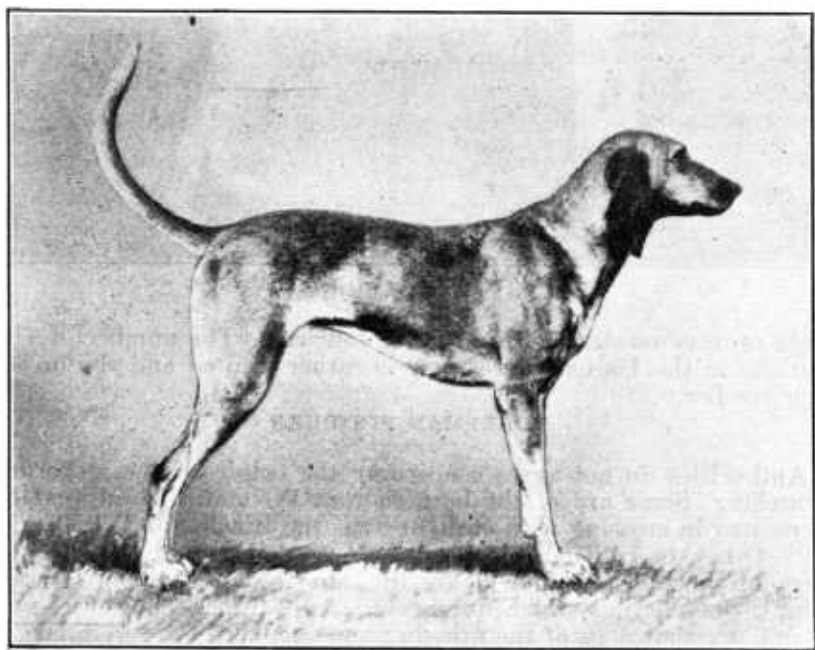


FIG. 13.—Foxhound (American)

records showing that it has been systematically bred in Great Britain for a period of 300 years. In this country Foxhound breeding dates back to Revolutionary War times, with two distinct types of hounds produced, the English and the American. The English type is the larger of the two, and individuals of this class are generally more uniform in color, markings, size, style, and conformation than the American hound. This fixing of type, however, it is said, has destroyed much of the speed, endurance, and trailing ability of the English dog. The American type, on the contrary, has been developed strictly along utility lines and, although it lacks much of the style, scale, and uniformity displayed by the English hound, it is swifter in the chase, a keener and harder trailer, and possesses greater endurance and superior "fox sense."

Any color is acceptable under the American standard, but combinations of tan, black, and white are the most common. The English preference is for one of the following color combinations: Brown and black (intermixed) with white markings; black and white with tan markings on the head and stifles; badger pied (grey and white); lemon pied (light yellow and white); hare pied (darker yellow and white).

The American standard calls for dogs between 22 and 25 inches in height and bitches 21 to 24 inches. The English hound varies from 22 to 24 inches, with dogs between 23½ and 24 inches and bitches 22 and 22½ inches. No definite weight standard is known for either type, but English dogs scale about 60 to 80 pounds and the American class 50 to 60 pounds.

Foxhounds, as their name implies, are kept chiefly for their sporting merits and therefore find their greatest utility in the chase. In general appearance such dogs should present indications of speed, endurance, and trailing ability and should show their hound character in every aspect and movement. Packs of Foxhounds may be found in various parts of the United States but the total number is not very large.

FOX TERRIER

The native home of the Fox Terrier (fig. 14) is England, where it is reported to have originated about 1860. Although of comparatively recent creation, little is actually known of the exact blood which entered into the breed's formation. The popular opinion, however, is that animals of the white English Terrier, Bull Terrier, smooth Black-and-Tan Terrier (Manchester), Beagle, and wire-haired Black-and-Tan Terrier breeds were active in the creation of the Fox Terrier. It appears that Fox Terriers were the outgrowth of the combined efforts of English sportsmen to produce a small, working terrier which could be used to bolt the fox after it had been run to earth by the hounds. For this purpose the animal desired had to be comparatively small, game, hardy, and aggressive. The question of size was a major factor in the early type, and it is often said that present-day fanciers are not breeding true to type because of the favor shown the larger terrier at bench shows.

White should be the predominating color in the Fox Terrier, and black-and-tan markings are most frequently found with the white.

Brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. The questions of height and weight in the Fox Terrier are debatable ones. The present standard calls for a dog not above 15½ inches at the withers and weighing not more than 18 pounds in show condition. Bitches are a trifle smaller in height, and weigh about 2 pounds less than dogs. Bench show specimens, however, often do not conform to these specifications, being generally taller and heavier than the standard permits.

In general appearance this terrier should be a small, sturdy, well-knit, active dog possessing plenty of power combined with speed and endurance. General conformation, size, and contour, not weight, are the main factors to be considered in determining a terrier's fitness



FIG. 14.—Fox Terrier (smooth coated)

for work. Action is of utmost importance in the Fox Terrier and such dogs must be able to gallop and stay with their prey.

There are two types in the breed, classified solely on a basis of coat character, the smooth haired and the wire haired. Both have been considerably interbred, so it is not unusual to have pups of each kind in the same litter. In the wire hair the coat should be broken, and the harder and more wiry its texture the better. The smooth type should have a smooth, flat, hard, dense, abundant coating.

At present the wire-haired terrier is the more popular type, although both are extensively bred and extremely popular in the United States.

The Fox Terrier originated as a fox-bolting dog, and as such it should be of utility to-day. Little use of the breed is made for this

purpose in this country, however, where it is more highly regarded as a sterling ratter, gopher dog, house guard, and companion.

GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

Throughout the world there appears to be considerable misinformation regarding the correct name of the German Shepherd Dog. At various times and places it has been called the Alsatian Shepherd and Wolfdog, German Police, Police Dog, and Shepherd Dog. The correct name, however, as applied by its native breed society, is "Deutscher Schaferhund" (German Shepherd Dog). In the United States the breed specialty organization has adopted "Shepherd Dog" as official.

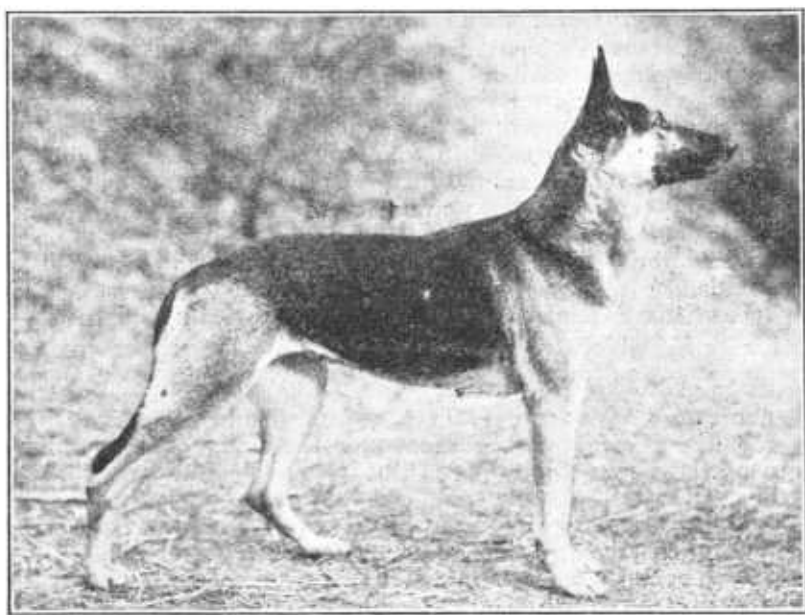


FIG. 15.—German Shepherd Dog

As in the case of the Collie, the history of the German Shepherd Dog breed dates far back into antiquity. In the opinion of Max von Stephanitz, a noted authority, it is a descendant of the Bronze Age dog. This theory refutes the more or less popular present-day idea that the wolf has been largely instrumental in the development of the breed, and is in line with the beliefs of other authorities who consider it very doubtful that wolf outcrosses were ever made with the German Shepherd Dog, and that if such were the case the relationship is remote and of minor importance. Whatever their source of origin, German Shepherd Dogs have been raised and used in Germany for centuries and from a somewhat heterogeneous mixture of early types has been developed the present-day dog. Credit for this fixation of type is largely due to the efforts of the Verein für Deutsche Schaferhunde (Society for German Shepherd Dogs), which, under the guidance of Captain von Stephanitz, estab-

lished a breed standard and by strict adherence to its requirements has produced a most useful and popular dog.

Under the standard all colors are permissible for German Shepherd Dogs. Such colors vary from solid black to pure white, including many variations of browns, grays, brindles, and mixed wolf colorings. White markings on the chest and legs are allowed. White and pale or washed-out colored dogs, although permissible, are not desirable. The under coat, except in black dogs, is always light in color. The average shoulder height for mature males is 24 inches (60 centimeters) and for females 22 to 23½ inches (55 to 58 centimeters). No weight specifications are set by the standard.

In general appearance the German Shepherd Dog is an alert, highly intelligent, attractive dog of above-medium size, possessing a long, strong, lithe, muscular body. It is a breed noted for watchfulness, honesty, courage, and loyalty. Although until about 10 years ago German Shepherd Dogs were practically unknown in this country, in their native land they have long been highly regarded as herders, watchdogs, and companions. Furthermore, special training has converted numbers of them into high-class police dogs, for which work they are admirably adapted, because of a splendid conformation and natural inclination for trailing. Since the termination of the World War the popularity of the breed in the United States has increased by leaps and bounds, so that now it is one of the ranking dog breeds of this country. No doubt a portion of this popularity is due to the "fad" idea, yet the German Shepherd Dog has utility in many lines and numerous sterling qualities.

GREAT DANE

A number of theories have been advanced and considerable controversy has at times arisen regarding the source and method of origin of the Great Dane (fig. 16). The name indicates that this dog is native to Denmark, yet it is common knowledge that the breed's more recent development is directly traceable to the efforts of German fanciers. Great Danes have been bred for centuries abroad and records as far back as the Egyptian period prove that a dog of this type was then in existence. It is presumed that the breed descended from such dogs and that possibly the ancestral Great Dane stock spread to Germany, where it was crossed with the blood of the Ulmer Dogge, Rottweiler Metzgerhund, etc. The name "Deutsche Dogge" was adopted as the official title for the breed in Germany late in the nineteenth century and as such it is now known in that country.

Orthodox colors for the Great Dane are brindle, fawn, black, blue, white, and harlequin. In brindle dogs the ground color is any one of a number of shades varying from a light fawn to a reddish yellow on which dark stripes appear. The harlequin type has black patches on a pure white ground. Such patches should be irregular in shape and broken in nature. Heights for mature Great Danes, taken at the shoulder, vary from 28 to 36 inches, the average for dogs being 30 to 36 inches and for bitches 28 to 32 inches. Weights for males, under the standard, vary from 120 to 160 pounds and for females from 100 to 130 pounds.

The Great Dane is a dog of remarkable size, muscularity, strength, courage, and general appearance. The breed is neither so large nor so massive as the Mastiff, but typical Great Danes combine, to a marked degree, substance with graceful body outlines and generally excellent action. The expression throughout should be characterized by an attitude of absolute fearlessness combined with almost tigerlike grace.

In their native land Great Danes were originally used for hunting large game, particularly the wild boar, and as guards. The breed is now employed only occasionally as a big-game dog and is kept by fanciers principally as a companion and protector. Great Danes are not extensively bred in the United States, although individuals of the breed are widespread throughout the country.

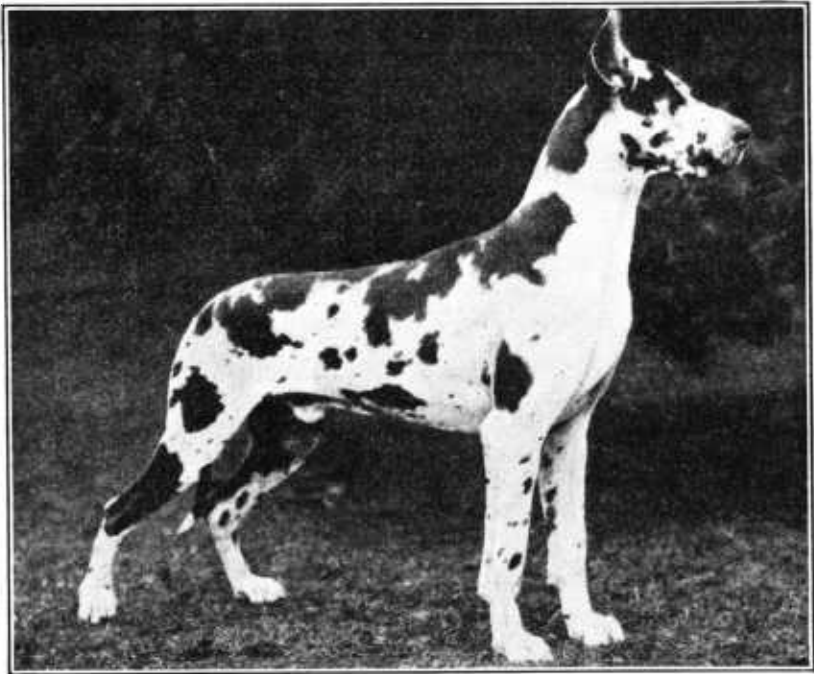


FIG. 16.—Great Dane (Harlequin)

GREYHOUND

The Greyhound (fig. 17) is reputed to be one of the oldest of the breeds of dogs, its history dating back into antiquity thousands of years to the Egyptian era, with many evidences of existence portrayed in ancient writings and sculpture. From their earliest history such dogs have been great favorites with many classes of sport-loving people, both as companions and for use in the chase. The breed has long been noted for its exceptional speed afield and accordingly has been used in the pursuit of almost every type of game. Type and conformation have been kept fairly uniform in this breed throughout its existence, with the result that present-day Greyhounds do not differ greatly from their early progenitors.

The Standard of the Greyhound Club of America places no restrictions on color for individuals of the breed; however, the commoner colors found, and those which are considered most desirable by fanciers of the breed, are brindles, fawn, black, black and white, red, and slate. No definite heights are assigned by the standard, but representative Greyhounds will stand approximately 26 to 27 inches at the shoulder. The desired weights for dogs are 65 to 75 pounds and for bitches 60 to 65 pounds.

Greyhounds are characterized by a smooth, clean, symmetrical, muscular conformation indicative of great speed. Further, the breed is generally very intelligent and companionable in nature. Greyhounds are used primarily for coursing, in which sight is a major consideration. No great use is made of the breed in the United

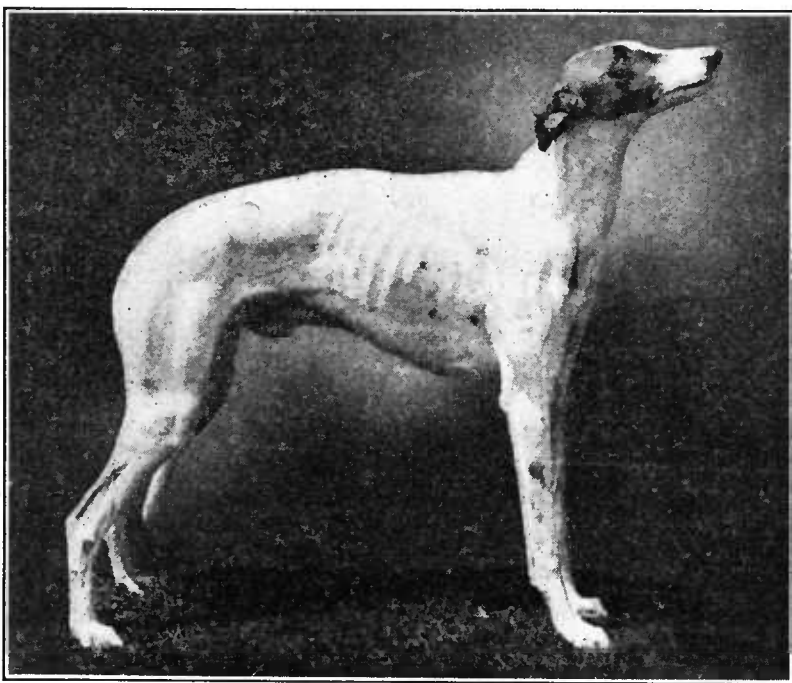


FIG. 17.—Greyhound

States other than as a companion dog, because coursing races are prohibited in a large number of States, especially in the East. The breed, however, has a number of fanciers and may be found in small numbers scattered throughout various sections.

IRISH TERRIER

The Irish Terrier (fig. 18), like most of its terrier brothers, has its origin and early development hidden in obscurity. To be sure, many opinions have been advanced, but nothing really authentic is known of the contributing facts incidental to the formation of the breed. Irish fanciers insist that their dog is a native terrier, some authorities think the ancestral stock was Scotch, and still others claim the breed to be the outgrowth of a cross between the

Irish Wolfhound and the hound dog of Ireland. None of these contentions have been verified. Whatever its origin, the Irish Terrier has acquired extensive popularity only within the last few years. Such popularity has, moreover, been largely confined to the British Isles, where the breed vies with the Scottish and Airedale Terriers as a competitor of the Fox Terrier.

Bright red, red, wheaten, or yellowish red are the colors desired in Irish Terriers. Individuals should be whole colored, and white on either the chest or toes is considered objectionable, although it does not disqualify. Heights will approximate 18 inches, and the most desirable weights for mature terriers in show condition are 24 pounds for dogs and 22 pounds for bitches.



FIG. 18.—Irish Terrier

In Ireland this terrier is a universal favorite, largely, no doubt, because of its inherent spirit of gameness, reckless daring, and willingness to fight. Such qualities have earned for the breed the title of "dare-devil." In general appearance the Irish Terrier is a medium-sized, lithe, lively, wiry dog, possessing considerable substance, together with good speed and endurance. The standard requires that individuals be neither "cloddy" nor "cobby."

General use is made of the Irish Terrier in Great Britain as a hunter of rabbits and vermin and for bolting foxes. In the United States the breed is valued chiefly as a companion and guard, and for the latter purpose it is particularly adept because of a natural aggressive, wide-awake disposition. Irish Terriers are fairly popular in this country but are neither so numerous nor so widely known as either the Airedale or Fox Terriers.

IRISH WOLFHOUND

Centuries ago, in Ireland, there existed a large, rugged hound which was used for hunting elk, wolves, and deer. From such stock it is thought the Irish Wolfhound (fig. 19) has descended. At times there has been considerable controversy regarding the origin and development of this breed; but it is generally believed that the old-type hound of Ireland was rescued from extinction through the efforts of a small number of British sportsmen who crossed the degenerating ancient stock with the blood of Scottish Deerhounds, Great Danes, and Russian Wolfhounds. Such breeding operations gradually restored the breed to a semblance of the ances-

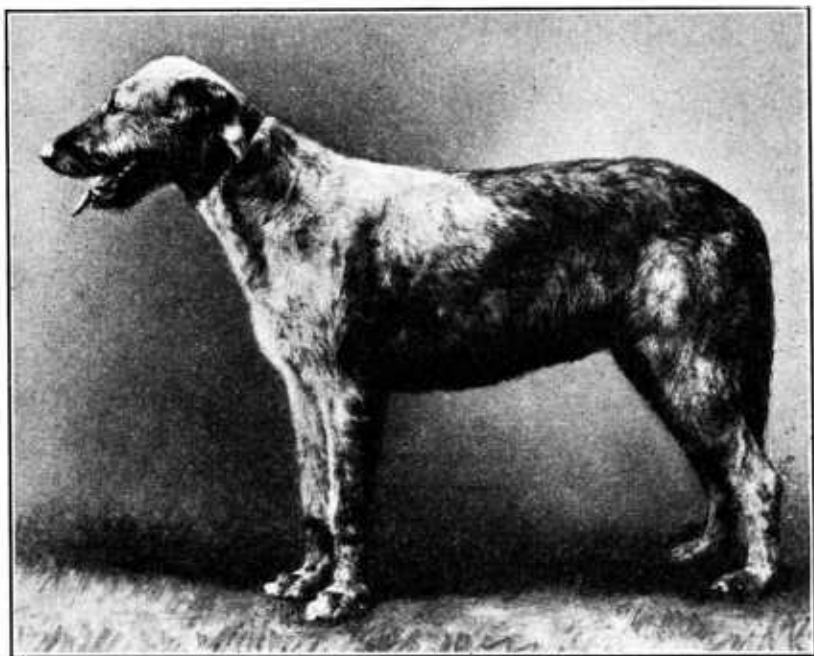


FIG. 19.—Irish Wolfhound

tral type. Early specimens of the breed are reported as monstrous in size, and although the modern Irish Wolfhounds are decidedly massive and rugged in conformation it is probable that the present-day dog is neither so large nor so powerful as its ancestors.

Recognized colors for Irish Wolfhounds are gray, brindle, red, black, fawn, white, or any other color that is common to deerhounds. Height in this breed is a very variable factor, minimums of 31 and 28 inches being placed on dogs and bitches, respectively, by the British standard. Corresponding weight minimums of 120 pounds and 90 pounds are likewise specified for the two sexes. Both the height and weight limitations serve only as approximations, however, since individuals have been known to weigh more than 150 pounds and stand 37 inches or more at the shoulder.

The Irish Wolfhound is an animal of great size and commanding appearance, exceedingly muscular and strongly though symmetri-

cally built. The head is long, with a boxed muzzle; the eyes dark brown; the snout and lips black; the ears small and carried in Greyhound fashion; the expression terrierlike; the chest very deep and wide; the back fairly short with arched loin; the fore and hind quarters muscular; the tail slender and straight; the bone big, dense, and straight; and the feet moderately large and round, with arched toes. The hair must be rough and hard on the body, legs, and head, and especially wiry and long over the eyes and under the jaw, which should have no dewlap. Irish Wolfhounds are bred in only a very limited way, so the distribution of the breed is by no means extensive.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Few if any of the breeds of dogs have been the subject of as frequent or as laudatory comment as the Newfoundland. Poets, writers, and historians have mentioned this dog for more than a century, yet no certain record is available regarding its origin. It is most commonly believed that Newfoundlands developed from an intermingling of the blood of ship dogs, principally English, which landed at various times on the island of Newfoundland, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. It is very probable that the ancestral stock was large and that this size was increased, and a rugged constitution developed in the new breed by the rigors of the climate.

There is a wide divergence of opinion regarding the color of early specimens of the breed and of the correct color to-day. Black and black-and-whites have always been the commonest colors, although bronze and black-and-tan dogs have likewise been bred. The standard divides the breed, on a basis of coloring, into two classes: (1) Blacks, in which a slight tinge of bronze or a small splash of white on the chest, toes, or tail may appear; (2) other than blacks, which includes the black-and-whites, black-and-tans, and bronze. Dull jet is the preferred shade of black. Mature dogs should weigh between 140 and 150 pounds and bitches between 110 and 120 pounds. A fair average for males, measured at the shoulder, is 28 inches, and for females 26 inches.

Newfoundlands have long been noted for their bravery and devotion. Native to northern fishing lands, such dogs are thoroughly at home in the water. The breed is characterized by a broad, massive head; short, square, clean-cut muzzle; eyes dark, wide apart, and deep set; small ears; an expression of intelligence, kindness, and dignity; long, square, massive body; rather short but square-set legs, well-boned and strongly muscled; large, round feet; and a dense, abundant, weather-resisting coat.

Newfoundlands have been used mostly as guard and life-saving dogs, but in their native land they have likewise been employed at times for draft work. There is not a great number of the breed in any section of the world now, so its distribution is very restricted.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG

Although no authentic records are available to establish the contention, the Old English Sheep Dog (fig. 20) is thought to be a descendant of that continental shepherd stock which has produced the herding dogs of many European nations. As in the case of

other breeds, individual habitat and varying breeding operations are largely responsible for this dog's present conformation. The breed is definitely known to have been established in England in the early part of the nineteenth century, but its origin probably antedates that period many years. In Great Britain Old English Sheep Dogs were used most extensively in herding work and occasionally as retrievers and guard dogs. There appears to be a rather decided resemblance between the Old English Sheep Dog and the Bearded Collie of Scotland, which has led some authorities to believe that the two are variations of a common stock.

Under the standard any shade of gray, grizzle, blue, or blue merle, with or without white markings or the reverse, is acceptable for



FIG. 20.—Old English Sheep Dog

Old English Sheep Dogs. Dogs should stand 22 inches and upward, and bitches slightly less. No weight limitations are specified under the standard.

The Old English Sheep Dog is a breed in which the herding instinct has been highly specialized. Such dogs present an appearance of great strength, muscularity, and "thicksetness," the body being covered with a rather long, shaggy coat which accentuates the general blockiness. The breed has frequently been termed "bob-tail," but this is not a natural character, as only a few individuals are born tailless, the remainder being docked when pups. Of late years somewhat more attention has been paid to show-ring than to working conformation, yet the breed is still rather popular in England, Scotland, and Canada as a herder. In the United States the Old English Sheep Dog has been used chiefly as a companion and watchdog and the breed has never attained great popularity. Its distribution, accordingly, is somewhat limited.

PEKINGESE

Very few authentic data are available regarding the early history of the Pekingese (fig. 21). That the breed is of oriental and very ancient origin, however, is well established, for various records indicate that these little dogs were a part of the royal household of imperial China many centuries ago. History records that the breed became established in England in 1860 following an importation of five dogs which had been taken as loot from the royal summer palace at Peking. From England the popularity of the breed spread to the United States. Pekingese have often been referred to as spaniels, but it is not generally believed that there is a relationship between these breeds.



FIG. 21.—Pekingese

All colors are allowable under the Pekingese standard, the more desirable being red, fawn, black, black and tan, sable, brindle, white, and parti-color well defined. Black masks and spectacles around the eyes, with lines to ears, are desirable. In parti-color dogs the color must be evenly broken, and animals such as a red-bodied dog with white feet and chest do not come under this definition. Size of Pekingese in this country is measured principally by weight, individuals varying from 7 to 9 pounds being the most desirable. The extreme weight allowance under the standard is 14 pounds. In China the size is measured by height at the shoulder and length of body, the desired figures being 8 inches and 17 inches, respectively. Such an individual would scale approximately 8 pounds.

In general appearance the Pekingese must suggest its oriental origin. Outstanding breed characteristics are the broad, wide, flat,

massive head with a pronounced stop; short legs, the forelegs being bowed at the elbows; heavy front and rather light hind quarters; and an aloof, lionlike expression.

Within the last few years the Pekingese has become one of the most popular of the toy and lap-dog breeds in this country. Fanciers report that such animals are highly intelligent, have good constitutions, are extremely affectionate and companionable, and are well adapted to living under indoor conditions. A great number of breeders of Pekingese are actively engaged in the breed's promotion and its distribution is widespread throughout the United States.

POINTER

Most bird-dog authorities concede that the present-day Pointer (fig. 22) is directly related to the old Spanish type. The Pointer of Spain is known to have been in existence about 1600 A. D., a time before the advent of quick-firing guns. From Spain the stock spread

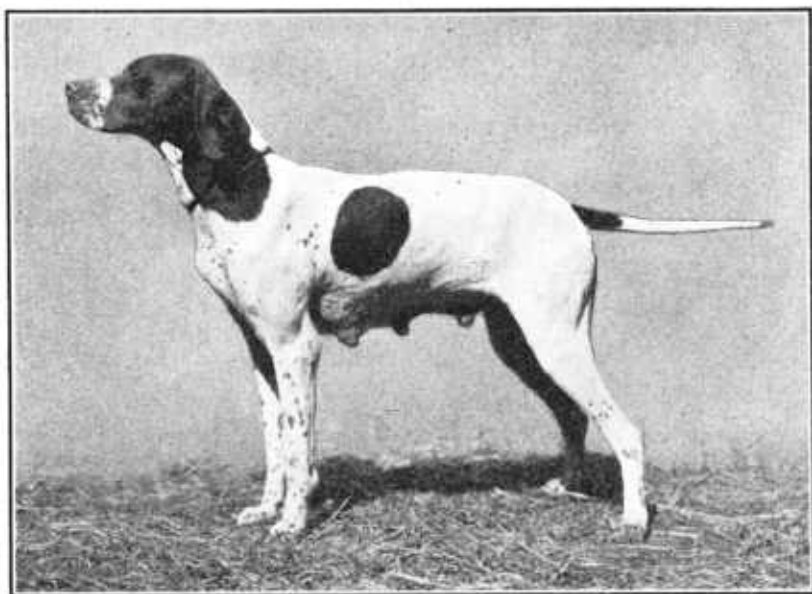


FIG. 22.—Pointer

to other countries, notably England, where the breed was fostered for its game-finding qualities. This old type was a large, rather slow-moving dog which could not perform satisfactorily afield when improved guns were introduced. At that time sportsmen desired a smaller, more agile dog; so, it is said, the Spanish blood was crossed with that of the Foxhound. Such matings produced the desired type of field performer, and from that stock has been developed the Pointer of to-day.

At various times different colors and color combinations have been popular in the Pointer breed. The more prominent of such colors have been combinations of white with liver, lemon, or black mark-

ings. Solid blacks and livers likewise are occasionally seen as breed colors. The best heights for mature Pointers are $24\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 inches at the shoulder. Good, big dogs of this breed weigh about 60 pounds and bitches 55 pounds.

The representative Pointer is an exceedingly intelligent, active, attractive individual, and the breed as a whole is a trifle sturdier and rangier than its chief field competitors, the Setters. Pointer characteristics are a wide skull, with well-defined stop; long, broad nose; deep chest, with sufficient spring of ribs; strong, muscular hind quarters; sturdy legs; sound, well-shaped feet; and a smooth, short coat. There should be a general symmetry and balance of conformation throughout, suggestive of activity, soundness, and endurance.

The Pointers have always been very popular with field trial devotees in this country, and owners of such dogs advance many arguments in their favor as bird finders. The breed's short coat is undoubtedly an advantage when working under certain field conditions, but it is likewise disadvantageous under others. Whether other contentions which have at times been advanced are applicable to the breed as a whole is debatable. The Pointer, however, has a horde of steadfast admirers in the United States and its distribution is widespread.

POMERANIAN

The most generally accepted theory concerning the origin of the Pomeranian (fig. 23) is that it descended from dogs of the north-



FIG. 23.—Pomeranian

land. General appearance indicates the use of Samoyede, Esquimaux, and Chow Chow blood in the breed's foundation and development. It is thought that individuals of these breeds were introduced into the Province of Pomerania, Germany, by settlers from the north, and that from such animals the German Spitz was evolved. The Spitz is said to be the source from which the Pomeranian is directly descended. Whether or not such theories are correct, it is well known that credit for the present-type Pomeranian lies largely with German and English fanciers. The Spitz was a much larger and heavier dog than the Pomeranian, but careful selection and considerable inbreeding were instrumental in reducing the size and fixing the present miniature type.

The following colors are admissible under the Pomeranian standard: White, black, blue or gray, brown, sable, shaded sable, red, orange, fawn, and parti-colors. The whites must be free of lemon or any other color, and the other colors must be free from white. In parti-color dogs the colors should be evenly distributed on the body in patches. Breed classification by weights places animals not exceeding 8 pounds in one class, with another class for those above 8 pounds. No height specification has been set by the standard.

Pomeranians have long been favorites among the toy and lap-dog breeds in this country. In general appearance this dog is small, compact, and short coupled, with a foxlike head and expression. Individuals are usually alert, active, and intelligent. Fanciers of the breed claim that Pomeranians make excellent pets and are cleanly house dogs and useful as small guards. There are a great number of Pomeranian fanciers and owners in the United States and the breed's distribution is widespread.

POODLE

Poodles originated in continental Europe, particularly France, Germany, and Russia. The similarity of type which exists between the brown Poodle and the Irish Water Spaniel has led many persons to believe that these breeds have a common origin. It is probable that the Poodle originated in Germany and from there spread to other European countries, each country favoring a dog of particular color and type. The active, black Poodle is most commonly found in Russia and parts of Germany; the muscular, yellowish-brown dog is employed as a draft animal in Belgium; the whites and toys are well represented in France. Individuals of the breed are ordinarily classed as corded or curly, the two types being identical in all respects except coat.

Colors common to the Poodle breed are white, black, brown, blue, red, and apricot. Whites with lemon-colored ears are also found. The toy class of the breed is under 12 pounds in weight, the miniatures from 12 pounds to 20 pounds, and the large type over 20 pounds. No definite height specifications are called for by the standard.

Poodles are noted for their intelligence, and accordingly use has often been made of them for trick and show purposes. Formerly such dogs were also frequently employed as retrievers and they are said to have been very proficient workers in the water. In general appearance the Poodle should be active and intelligent, the possessor

of a well-knit conformation and proud carriage. It is accepted practice to clip individuals of the breed in a more or less grotesque manner, and this, combined with the fact that the coat is thought to require extra attention, probably accounts for the small amount of popularity that the Poodle now enjoys. In this country Poodles are used chiefly as pet and companion dogs, but abroad they are still employed as cart dogs, retrievers, and show performers as well. The number of Poodle fanciers in the United States is fairly small and the breed's distribution rather restricted.

RETRIEVERS

Of the three breeds of Retrievers—Curly Coated, Flat Coated, and Labrador—the last named no doubt is the oldest. Most authorities consider that the Labrador Retrievers have the same origin as the Newfoundland, that is, they are the outgrowth of matings of various ship dogs. Curly Coated Retrievers are of English production, probably created from an intermixture of Labrador Retriever and Poodle stock; the Flat-Coated type, likewise a British dog, is said to carry the blood of Labrador Retrievers and English Setters. All three breeds possess a general similarity of type, conformation, and sporting characteristics.

Colors vary with the breeds from black to liver. Flat-Coated dogs are dense black or liver; Curly Coated Retrievers generally dull black but occasionally liver; and Labradors black. The Curly Coated and Flat-Coated types are practically identical in all respects save coat character. Labradors, on the other hand, are a trifle smaller, somewhat shorter-legged, and closer coated than the other retrievers. The general appearance of all should be that of smart, clean-cut, active dogs in which sporting instinct is prominently portrayed.

Retrievers are primarily hunting dogs and, accordingly, all the general qualities so desirable in this class should be evident. They should be highly intelligent, obedient, amenable to training, and soft-mouthed. All are adept in the water and capable of working under adverse conditions for considerable periods of time. In conformation they have symmetrical, fairly short, square, deep, well-ribbed bodies; highly developed and powerfully muscled hind quarters; strong loins; and large, dense bone. Approximate heights for the breeds vary from 24 to 26 inches and the weights from 65 to 80 pounds.

Dogs of the Retriever breeds have never been extensively bred in the United States, although they are very popular in England. For retrieving purposes the American sportsman has adopted the Chesapeake Bay Dog and the Irish Water Spaniel, so that the distribution of Curly Coated, Flat-Coated, and Labrador Retrievers is somewhat limited in the United States.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND

The Russian Wolfhound (fig. 24), or "Borzoi," as it is termed in Russia, is a member of the coursing-dog family. For hundreds of years dogs of this type have been used in Russia in various sports of a coursing nature and are known to have been in existence since the earliest times. It is thought that the ancestral stock of the breed

was probably an Asiatic dog of Borzoi character and that crosses of its blood were made with wolflike dogs of the North. The breed name has arisen from the fact that Russians often used the Borzoi in the pursuit of wolves; however, some authorities insist that it is a misnomer, since Russian Wolfhounds are used equally often in pursuit of the fox and hare.

The standard accepts any color for individuals of the Russian Wolfhound breed. White usually predominates, combined with lemon, tan, brindle, gray, or black markings. Whole-colored individuals of such tints occasionally appear. Solid black or black-and-tan are considered a disqualification. The standard height for males is between 28 and 31 inches, with females about 2 inches less. Dogs should scale 75 to 105 pounds; bitches 15 to 20 pounds less.

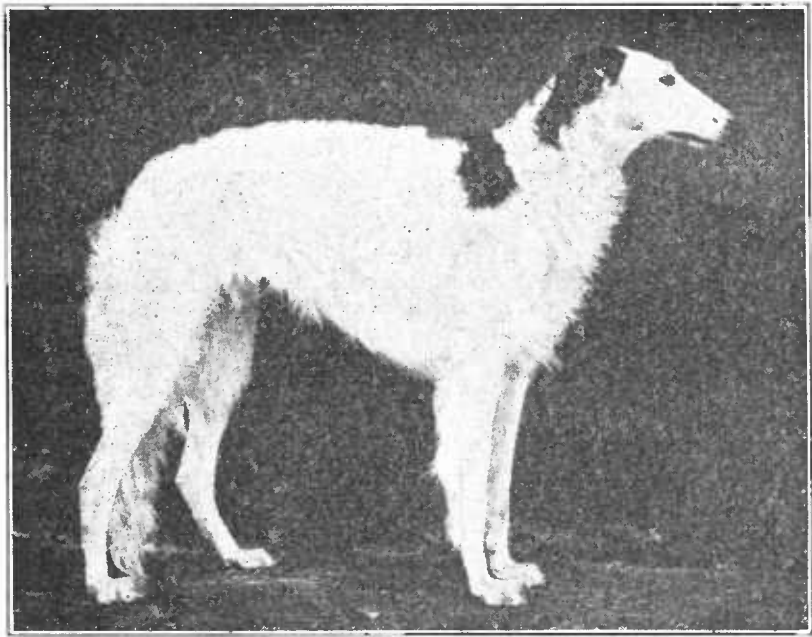


FIG. 24.—Russian Wolfhound

The Russian Wolfhound is one of the most symmetrical, graceful, and strikingly attractive of all the breeds of dogs. Its general conformation indicates extreme speed and endurance, made possible by an extraordinary muscular, heart, and lung development. Individuals of the breed have been used chiefly as coursing dogs in Russia and other foreign countries, but in the United States they have become most popular as companions. The number of Russian Wolfhound breeders and owners in this country is somewhat limited and the breed's distribution is, therefore, not extensive.

ST. BERNARD

If tradition may be accepted as authentic, the St. Bernard is a product of the Alpine section of Switzerland. There, about 600 years ago, the monks of the Hospice of St. Bernard are said to

have created the original type from the cross of a Mastiff dog of the Pyrenees with a Danish Bulldog bitch. Later it became necessary to outcross with the Newfoundland and the Pyrenean Sheep Dog in order to refill the hospice kennels, which had been practically destroyed through the ravages of distemper and accident. Credit is likewise given the English Mastiff and the Bloodhound, used in bringing the St. Bernard to its present stage of development. The outcome of this heterogeneous mixing of the blood of various breeds has been the production of a very extraordinary dog, an animal in which size, strength, bravery, loyalty, and devotion are traditional characteristics.

The standard specifies the following colors for St. Bernards: White with red, or red with white, the red in all its various shades; white with light to dark-barred brindle patches, or these colors with white markings. The colors red or light brindle are of entirely equal value. The following white markings are absolutely necessary: Nose band (white muzzle), blaze, chest, legs, and tip of tail. A collar or spot on the nape is desirable. The height of mature males at the shoulder should be at least 27½ inches and of females 25½ inches. Weights for dogs vary from 170 to 210 pounds and for bitches from 160 to 190 pounds.

The St. Bernard is a tall, strong, muscular dog of massive conformation. The head is large with an expression of dignity, benevolence, and intelligence; the body long, broad, and deep, with powerful loins and muscular hind quarters; the bone heavy; and the feet broad, with strong toes. The coat may be either long (rough) or short (smooth). St. Bernards are exceedingly docile in temperament and disposition and accordingly make excellent companions. The breed has long been noted for its heroism in rescue work and has found other favor as a watchdog and guard dog. The number of St. Bernards in the United States is small but the breed is well liked wherever found.

SAMOYEDE

It is possible that the Samoyede* (fig. 25) sprang from the same original source as the Chow Chow, namely from dogs of the north-land. The early habitat of the Samoyede was Asiatic Russia, particularly Siberia, the breed name being derived from a seminomadic tribe, the Samoyedes. Records indicate that these people, who are thought to be of Finnish descent, have for centuries used dogs in many domestic activities, and the breed bearing their name is the one reputed to have been most intimately associated with their life. Such dogs were used chiefly in the herding of reindeer and as draft animals. Samoyedes are particularly suited to the latter task and in recent years have been of great value as sled dogs in various polar expeditions.

The Samoyede standard specifies that individuals of the breed must be pure white, white and biscuit, or cream in color. Black or black spots disqualify. The height of mature dogs should be between 20 and 22 inches at the shoulder and of bitches 18 and 20 inches. Accepted weights for males vary between 45 and 55 pounds and for females from 36 to 45 pounds.

* Pronounced Säm-ō-yēd'. Also spelled "Samoyed."

The Samoyede is essentially a working dog and its conformation, accordingly, should indicate strength, endurance, and activity, with a fair turn of speed. In its native land the breed is subjected to extreme northern climatic conditions which necessitate the characteristic heavy, shaggy, weather-resisting coat. In general appearance the Samoyede is of medium size, possessing a moderate length of back, strong loins, good depth of chest, well-sprung ribs, and muscular hind quarters. Sound, sturdy, square-set legs are essential so that the animal may perform its work efficiently. Aside from the uses made of Samoyedes as herders and sled dogs, they are said to make excellent companions and guards. It is especially



FIG. 25.—Samoyede

claimed that they are good playmates for children, since they readily lend themselves to harness and are not inherently vicious. Samoyedes have not yet become widely known in the United States so their distribution is rather limited.

SCOTTISH TERRIER

Few if any authentic data are available concerning the formation of the Scottish Terrier breed (fig. 26). True, it has been assumed by some that the "Scottie" is one of several native breeds of terriers which have sprung from a common foundation stock, the Highland Terrier; but whether this is correct is a matter of conjecture, as is the contention that outcrosses were made with the black-and-

tan, wire-haired terrier of England. In Scotland the Scottish Terrier has probably been bred for a great number of years; but the breed first received prominent recognition late in the nineteenth century, when classes for such animals were provided at English bench shows. Since this recognition, which officially terminated a long controversy abroad regarding the identity of the breed, the Scottish Terrier has flourished both at home and in other lands.

Colors acceptable under the standard for Scottish Terriers are gray, brindled or grizzled, black, sandy, and wheaten. White is objectionable and is allowable only to a small extent on the chest. Individuals vary in height from 9 to 12 inches (measured at the shoulder). Dogs should weigh from 18 to 20 pounds and bitches 16 to 18 pounds.



FIG. 26.—Scottish Terrier

The Scottish Terrier is a sturdy, alert, active, wiry dog, rather small in stature but exceedingly well knit. The breed is noted for its courage, intelligence, endurance, and all-round terrier qualities. The ears are pricked; the eyes small, dark, and piercing; the jaws strong; the legs short and very heavily boned; and the body of moderate length. The hind quarters must be very powerful, and, although the general conformation should be of terrier character throughout, members of the breed can not be too sturdily built.

Scottish Terriers have long been favorites with lovers of the terrier type. This popularity is based on the breed's reputation as a sterling performer in all tasks of a terrier nature, for the "Scottie" works equally well above and below ground, and in water. Aside from its terrier utility, the breed is valued as a companion and guard. Scottish Terriers are, of course, greatest favorites in their native land, but this popularity has to a degree spread to the United States as well, where the breed has many loyal owners and supporters.

SEALYHAM TERRIER

The Sealyham Terrier (fig. 27) is a breed which has but recently come into prominence in the dog world. Although there seems to be no reason to doubt that such terriers have been bred for a considerable number of years in their native land, Wales, the breed did not acquire extensive popularity until its fanciers began participating in British bench shows. It is generally agreed that the Sealyham is a manufactured breed, being a combination of the Fox Terrier, Dandie Dinmont Terrier, and Bull Terrier. Early specimens frequently displayed evidences of their mixed ancestry, but the type has now become well fixed and individuals as a whole are uniform.

The predominating color in the Sealyham Terrier is white. This is generally supplemented with head and ear markings of lemon, tan,

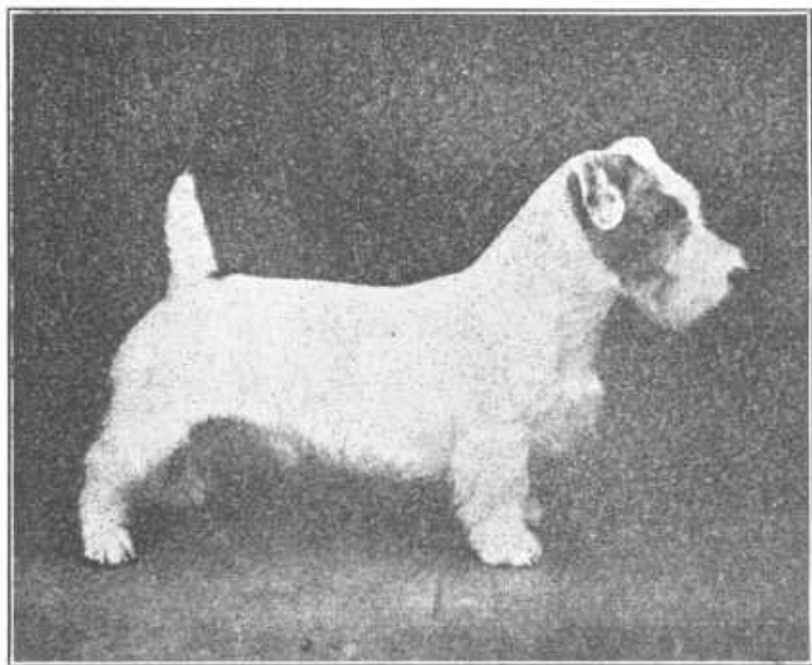


FIG. 27.—Sealyham Terrier

brindle, or badger pied. Heavy markings on the body are considered undesirable. Standard heights for the breed vary between 8 and 12 inches at the shoulder. Dogs should weigh from 18 to 22 pounds, bitches from 16 to 20 pounds.

Power, determination, substance, and quality must all be personified in the Sealyham Terrier's general appearance. The skull should be very wide and slightly rounded with but little or no stop; the jaws long, level, square, and powerful; the body of moderate length, deep-ribbed, with ample heart and lung capacity; the legs short and heavily boned, and the hind quarters powerful.

The Sealyham Terrier has not yet acquired the extensive popularity of a number of the other terrier breeds, but fanciers claim it to

be the equal of any terrier, pound for pound, in courage, determination, and working ability. Sealyhams are gradually winning many friends among American dog lovers, and, as a consequence, the breed is expanding and growing in popularity throughout the country. Evidences of this popularity are shown in the increased numbers of Sealyham Terriers appearing at American kennel shows.

SETTERS

ENGLISH SETTER

Little authentic information is available concerning the origin of the English Setter. There is a popular belief, however, that this breed either descended from the Spaniel family or that both it and the Spaniels are of common origin. Another theory advanced is

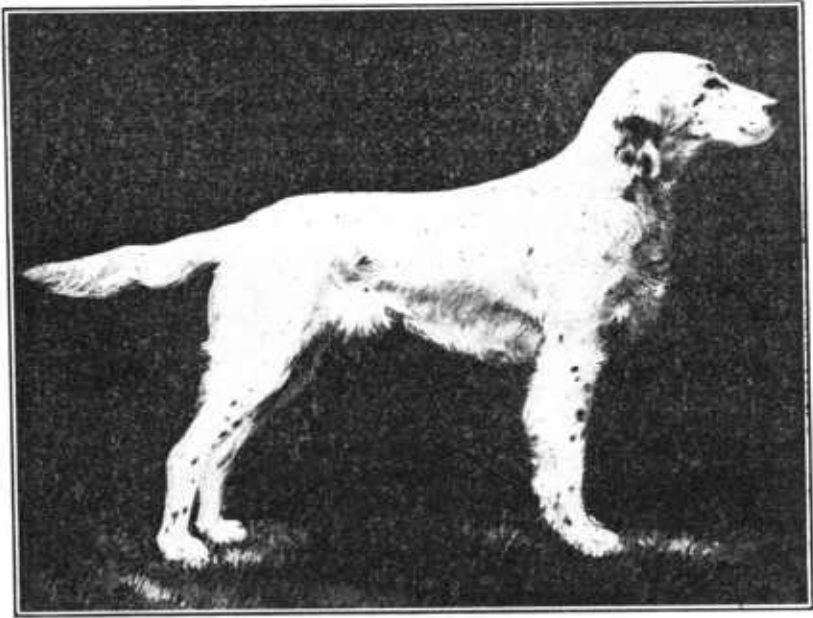


FIG. 28.—English Setter

that the English Setter is the result of a cross between Spaniels and the old Spanish Pointers. Originally there were a great many strains of setters in the British Isles, various representatives of which found their way to America and produced our native setters. The most famous of the British strains were the Laveracks and the Llewellans. The Laveracks were considerably inbred and form the foundation for the present bench-show type of English Setter. The Llewellans are famous field-trial performers, this strain being produced by outcrossing from the Laverack. A number of Llewellans were imported into this country when the strain's popularity as a field performer became known, and it is to such importations combined with the foundation of a studbook for the breed here that the English Setter owes much of its present popularity. Both the

bench-show and field-trial types are prominent in America and have their advocates. The English Setter Club of America, which is the breed's specialty organization, does not recognize special strains within the breed, but has adopted a standard by which all English Setters should be judged on the bench.

Colors acceptable under the standard are: Black, white, and tan; black and white; blue belton; lemon and white; lemon belton; orange and white; orange belton; liver and white; liver belton; and solid white. In height dogs should be about 22 to 23 inches, and bitches 21 to 22 inches at the shoulder. The mature dog should weigh between 40 and 55 pounds and the bitch between 35 and 50 pounds.

In general appearance the English Setter is an exceedingly attractive, intelligent, active dog, possessing speed, endurance, and sporting instinct. The breed is characterized by a lithe, muscular, well-balanced conformation which enables it to work in an easy, graceful manner. The form of the skull, which is long with a moderate dome, is an eminent breed characteristic. The coat is flat, straight, of moderate length and of medium texture.

For many years the English Setter has been very popular among bird-dog fanciers in the United States, and it is as a sporting dog of this nature that the breed has its greatest utility. English Setters, however, make good companion dogs as well, especially where facilities are available for abundant exercise. The breed has many fanciers in this country and English Setters may be found in nearly all sections.

IRISH SETTER

The only fact about which there appears to be any certainty as to the origin of the Irish Setter (fig. 29) is that the breed had its



FIG. 29.—Irish Setter

inception in Ireland. History of this dog dates back over several centuries to a period preceding the invention of the fowling piece, and the breed has bred true to type for a long period of years. Several theories have at times been advanced regarding the breed's creation, but it is the opinion of officials of the Irish Setter Club of America that various spaniels and a number of the setters have been developed from common stock, and that present-day differences in type and conformation among such breeds have been brought about by divergent breeding operations of individual fanciers.

Originally the color of the Irish Setter was generally red and white, but recent breeding operations have discarded this for solid red. The standard states that the color should be a rich, golden chestnut or mahogany red, with no trace of black whatever. White on the chest, throat, or toes, or a small star on the forehead, or a narrow streak or blaze on the nose or face does not disqualify. Shoulder heights favored for the breed range from 20 to 26 inches, as follows: Dogs, 24 to 26 inches; bitches, 20 to 24 inches. Mature dogs should weigh between 50 and 65 pounds (60 pounds being favored), and bitches between 40 and 55 pounds (50 pounds most desirable).

The Irish Setter is a dog of medium size, active, smart, and attractive in appearance, possessing intelligence, a keen nose, and sporting instinct. The breed has at times been criticized because it is said fanciers have to some extent sacrificed working utility for color qualifications. This, however, is a moot question, as breed enthusiasts claim the Irish Setter is the equal of any bird dog in the field, that such dogs respond readily to proper training methods, and, in addition, that they make the best of companions and are useful as guards. At the present time the Irish Setter enjoys a fair degree of popularity in the United States but is not extensively bred.

SPORTING SPANIELS

It is generally conceded that the various breeds of the Sporting Spaniel family, with two possible exceptions, have a common source of origin. Their name indicates that these dogs are native of Spain, and such is the present belief. From Spain the ancestral stock spread to other countries, notably England, where most of the present-day breeds—Springers, Cockers, etc.—were developed. Differences in type are attributed to divergent breeding operations.

The Clumber and the Irish Water Spaniel (in reality a retriever) are the two breeds which do not share the common spaniel ancestry. Although little or nothing is actually known of their source or method of origin, the Irish Water Spaniel is reported by some to have been developed in Ireland by one fancier, whereas the Clumber Spaniel is thought to carry much of the blood of the old Alpine Spaniel, a dog very similar in type to the St. Bernard. Another version advanced and advocated by Irish Water Spaniel authorities concerning the origin of that breed is that it resulted from a cross of the Irish Setter and the Poodle.

COCKER SPANIEL

The Cocker Spaniel (fig. 30) belongs to the smaller-sized branch of the Sporting Spaniel family. The name "Cocker" was derived

from "Cocking Spaniel," the old English term for these dogs, so called because they were used for flushing woodcock and similar birds. It is a breed of wide-awake, serviceable, intelligent little dogs, equally prized for their companionship and work afield. The general conformation of the Cocker is suggestive of sturdiness in which both speed and endurance are combined. The body is short, compact, and firmly knit; the quarters strong and muscular; the bone large; and the power of scent exceptionally keen. In all its actions the Cocker should be quick and merry, exhibiting that air of alertness suggestive of an inclination to work. Black and white, liver and white, lemon and white, jet black, red, liver, etc., are accepted colors for the breed. All self-colored shades should be sound throughout, never faded or washy. White on the chest of

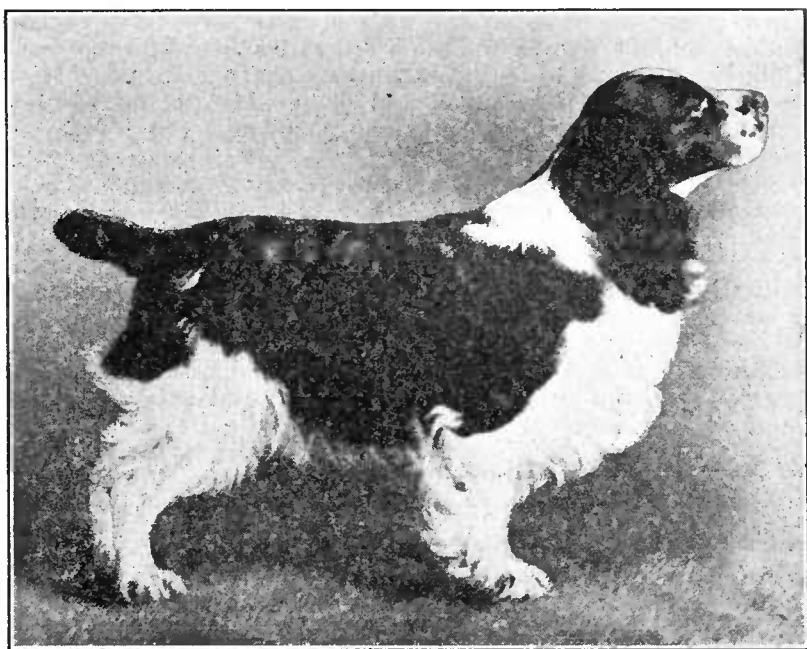


FIG. 30.—Cocker Spaniel

self colors is objectionable, but does not disqualify. Accepted weights range from a minimum of 18 to a maximum of 24 pounds.

Cocker Spaniels are highly prized by sportsmen for shooting over in thick covers and swamps, as they work close and are excellent retrievers. They also make excellent companions, especially for children. The breed is especially popular in the United States, and Cocker Spaniel breeders and fanciers are found scattered throughout all sections of the country.

CLUMBER SPANIEL

Among sportsmen and spaniel fanciers the Clumber breed (fig. 31) has long found considerable favor. Such popularity has no doubt been justly earned, for this breed is exceptionally good both

on the bench and in the field. The massive frame, sturdy legs, dignified expression, and attractive white coat with lemon or orange markings combine to form an exceptional show breed. As a game dog, the Clumber possesses one of the keenest of noses, is an ardent hunter and retriever, is amenable to training, and has the perseverance and endurance so desirable for work afield. The typical Clumber has a long, low body that is well ribbed up; the chest is deep; the loin powerful; the back long, broad, and straight; the quarters muscular; and the bone big and strong. The head is large and massive in all its dimensions and is very similar to the St. Bernard's. Colors acceptable for the breed are either lemon and white or orange and white. Perfection of markings are solid lemon or orange colored ears, evenly marked head and eyes, muzzle and

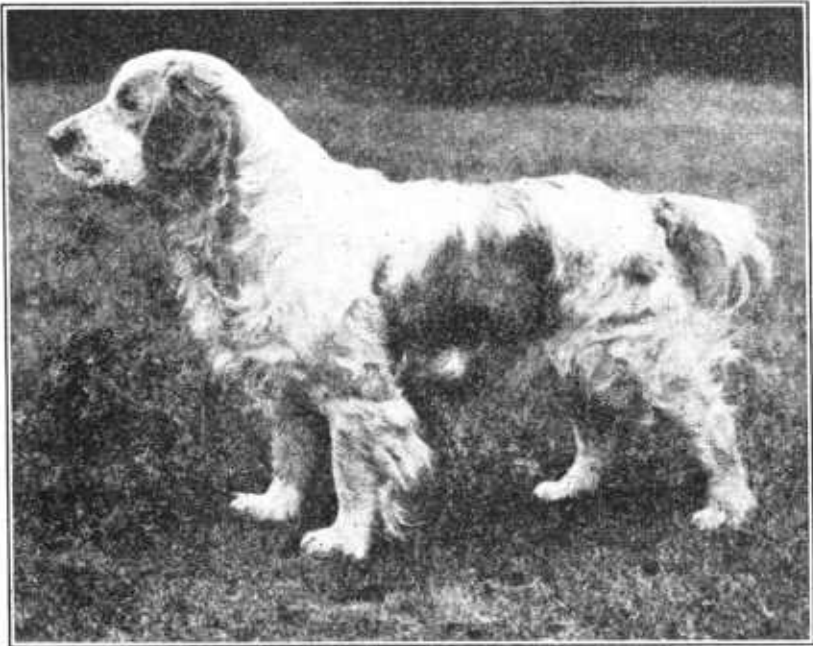


FIG. 31.—Clumber Spaniel

legs ticked. Body markings are not desirable. Weights for dogs average between 55 and 65 pounds and for bitches between 35 and 50 pounds.

Clumber Spaniels enjoy a fair measure of popularity in the United States, but the breed is neither so extensively owned nor so widely distributed as the Cocker Spaniel.

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL

The English Springer Spaniel has but recently gained recognition as a breed and acquired a status of importance in dogdom. Its breed type more nearly resembles that of the ancestral spaniel strains than any other of the Sporting Spaniel tribe. In general appearance the English Springer is an active, compact, rather upstanding dog

capable of considerable speed and extensive range afield. Acceptable colors for the breed are: Black and tan; liver and tan; black; liver; black, white, and tan; liver and white; liver, white, and tan; lemon and white; roan; etc. Weights approximate 40 pounds.

English Springer Spaniels are neither widely distributed nor extensively bred in the United States, yet the breed's popularity has increased considerably of late years, and it is thought that these dogs will soon find greater favor as field performers among American sportsmen.

FIELD SPANIEL

The Field Spaniel is a manufactured breed resulting from the interbreeding of various other spaniels—the Cocker, Sussex, and Springer. Generally the breed is divided into two classes, designated as (1) blacks and (2) other than blacks. Both classes are identical except for color. The black type is much the older of the two classes, the varicolored Field Spaniel being of rather recent development. Blood of the Cocker and Sussex Spaniels produced the black class, and matings between the blacks and Springers are responsible for the origin of the varicolors. The varicolored individuals all have a ground color of white in combinations, as: Black and white; blue roan; liver and white; red roan; liver, white, and tan; and tricolors or quadricolors. Black and tans, liver and tans, and livers are sports of black and can not be accepted as true varicolors.

Field Spaniels may be characterized as being considerably larger, heavier, and stronger than the Cocker and more active and animated than the Clumber. They should exhibit courage and determination in their carriage and action and possess liveliness of temperament. The body is long and low set; the back and loin strong, level, and muscular; the legs extremely short, but of big bone; and the head and appearance indicative of a sporting dog capable and willing to do anything its conformation permits. Weights for the breed vary from 35 to 45 pounds. The Field Spaniel has attained reasonable popularity in the United States but its distribution is not extensive.

IRISH WATER SPANIEL

There are few if any of the breeds of dogs which possess a more quaint and distinctive appearance than the Irish Water Spaniel. The general make-up of this water dog strongly suggests that the Poodle-Irish Setter theory of origin is correct. From the Irish Setter side it probably acquired color and animation, while the Poodle contributed conformation and intelligence. Whatever the source of origin, the Irish Water Spaniel is noted for its excellent nose, true sporting instincts, high courage, and companionship. They are excellent water dogs and retrievers, possessing little semblance to the spaniel type, and are said to be very tractable and amenable to training. Features of the breed are the characteristic peaked top-knot, smooth mask, and the curly, almost waterproof coat. The color must be a deep, pure liver without white, but, as in other whole-colored breeds, an occasional animal will be found with a tiny "shirt front" or white toe. Heights for the breed vary from 21 to 23 inches, while the weight approximates 60 pounds.

The Irish Water Spaniel has never acquired extensive popularity in the United States, although it has met with considerable favor in certain duck-shooting sections, particularly in the Northwest.

SUSSEX SPANIEL

One of the oldest of the breeds of land spaniels is the Sussex. This dog has been firmly established in the county of Sussex, England, for many years, from which district the breed name was acquired. Typical individuals of the breed are rather massive and muscular in form; have heavy but not dull heads; fairly large, lobe-shaped ears; short, slightly arched, strong necks; round, deep chests; long, muscular backs and loins; and short, sturdy legs of great bone. Rich, golden liver bordering on the golden-chestnut shade is the recognized breed color, and, when present, is a true indication of the spaniel's purity of breeding. The coat is abundant in quantity and flat or slightly waved in character. Accepted weights vary from 35 to 45 pounds.

Sussex Spaniels are most popular in their native district in England and never have been extensively bred or used by sportsmen of the United States. English admirers say that the Sussex is an exceedingly painstaking and conscientious worker, but its speed afield is considerably slower than that of either the Cocker or the Springers. A striking characteristic of this spaniel's work in the field is that it "gives tongue" when on scent.

WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL

The Welsh Springer, like the English Springer Spaniel, has but recently become important in the dog world. This dog is decidedly active, smart, and attractive in appearance, slightly larger than the Cocker in size, has ears similar to the Clumber, and in color is white with either orange or red markings. The body is symmetrical, compact, and strong (indicative of activity and endurance), and the expression merry and smart. There is considerable latitude in weights for the breed; individuals may scale between 28 and 45 pounds.

The Welsh Springer is very popular in sections of Wales, where it is best known, but has not as yet acquired much favor in the United States.

WELSH TERRIER

The early history of the Welsh Terrier (fig. 32), like that of almost all the various breeds of terriers, is shrouded in mystery. General appearance, however, indicates that the breed is either very closely related to or a direct descendant of the old black-and-tan, wire-haired terrier of England. Welsh Terriers have no doubt been bred for a great number of years in the British Isles, particularly Wales, but it is only since official recognition was extended to the breed by the English Kennel Club, about 40 years ago, that dogs of this class have been of any great importance. To the Welsh breeders must be given most of the credit for their terrier's development, for such fanciers stuck steadfastly to the task in spite of many difficulties which arose to nullify breeding efforts.

The accepted color for terriers of this breed is a black and tan or a black grizzle and tan, free from penciling on the toes. Height at the shoulder should be 15 inches for dogs, bitches proportionately less. Twenty pounds is a good average working weight for individuals, but this may vary a pound or so either way.

Welsh Terriers are in some respects very similar to Fox Terriers, the main differences being in color and type. The "Welshman" is a dog of medium size, alert, active, and intelligent in appearance, and the possessor of an enviable record in terrier work. The breed is capable of destroying practically all types of small vermin and is an excellent companion, as well as a house dog and watchdog. These dogs are inherently of good temperament, hardy of constitution, easy to train, and extremely courageous and loyal. Welsh

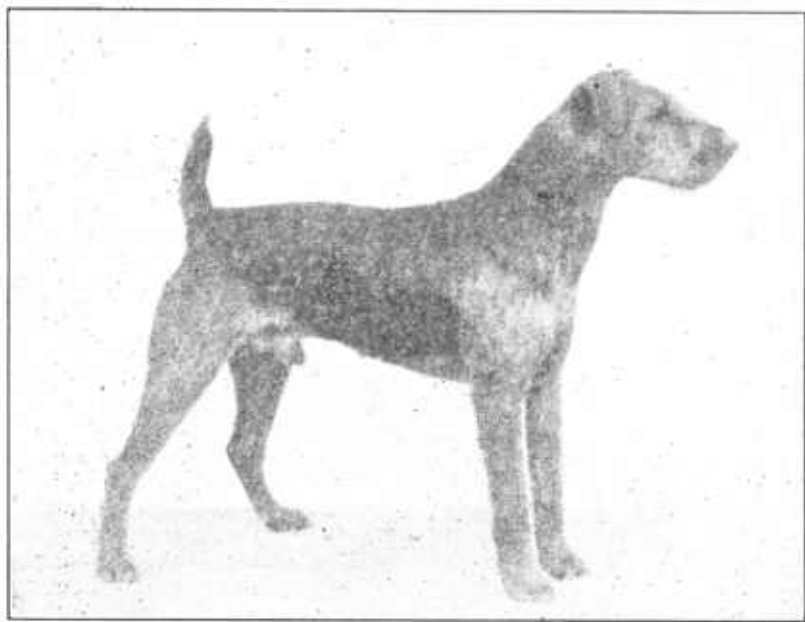


FIG. 32.—Welsh Terrier

Terriers are most popular in the British Isles; but the breed has many admirers in the United States, although its distribution is not especially extensive.

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER

Throughout the western highland section of Scotland—a rocky, irregular seacoast district—terriers have for a great number of years been actively used for hunting the fox, otter, and badger. It was here that the sturdy, workmanlike West Highland White Terrier (fig. 33) originated and was developed. Little or nothing is known of the early history of the breed other than that it was probably well established at a date previous to 1600 A. D., when the general excellence of Argyllshire terriers was a matter of record. To be sure, the early type dog of this district was not the model of uni-

formity generally found to-day, yet good terrier qualities and a common preference for white dogs were even then evident.

Color for this breed should be pure white; any other color is considered objectionable. Desirable weights for dogs are between 15 and 19 pounds, for bitches between 13 and 17 pounds. Height at the shoulder should be between 8 and 12 inches.

In general appearance the West Highland White Terrier is a small, game, hardy dog in which strength and activity are well combined. Important characteristics of the breed are a long, low, active body; broad forehead; powerful, tapering jaw; strong hind quarters; short, muscular legs; and a double coat, the outer portion being coarse and wiry and the inner soft and weather resisting.

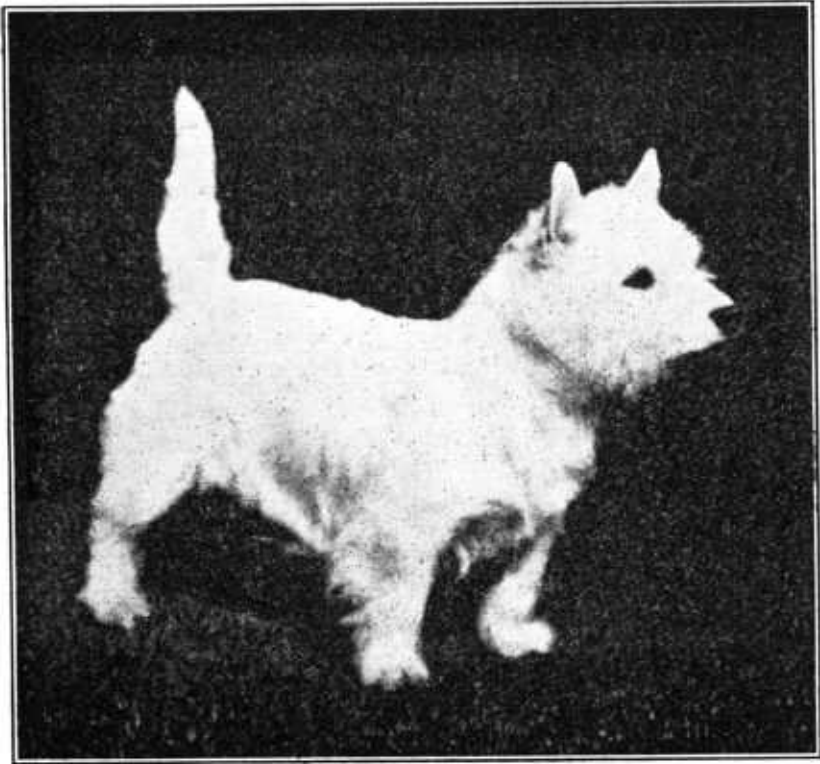


FIG. 33.—West Highland White Terrier

The breed originated as a working terrier and as such still retains its chief utility in Scotland. In America, West Highland White Terriers are more often used as companions and pets than as working dogs. The breed has a small number of fanciers in this country, but its distribution is not widespread.

WHIPPET

The Whippet (fig. 34), or racing dog, originated approximately 100 years ago in the northern part of England. At that time rabbit baiting was a favorite sport among the mill hands, colliers, and

workmen of Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and Lancashire, and it was through their efforts that the breed was created. Later it became unlawful to conduct rabbit-baiting races, so straight course racing was adopted instead. In developing the Whippet, breeders sought to obtain extreme speed, endurance, and stamina, with keenness, intelligence, and spirit. Accordingly, the blood of the Greyhound and terrier breeds was selected as foundation stock. Recently, it is said, some Whippet strains have been crossed with the Italian Greyhound to obtain additional refinement.

In color the Whippet may be any one of the various shades common to Greyhounds—black, white, fawn, red, gray, brindle—and combinations of such colors with white. The ideal height for males of the breed is 18½ inches at the shoulder and for females 17½ inches. Average and ideal weights for mature individuals are, for

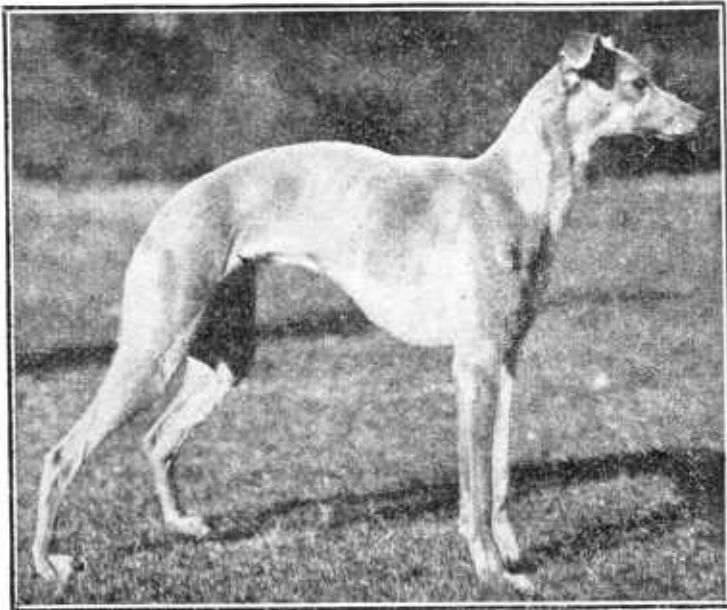


FIG. 34.—Whippet

dogs, 21 pounds; for bitches, 20 pounds. Individuals, however, which come within the limits of the racing handicaps, 10 to 28 pounds, are acceptable to fanciers and judges.

The Whippet is essentially a racing dog, and its conformation therefore must be indicative of extreme speed. In general outline the breed greatly resembles the Greyhound in miniature form, marked by clean, trim lines, general muscularity, endurance, and stamina. Both in the United States and abroad the chief utility of the breed is as a racer, although Whippets are at times kept as companions and pets. Being a sight hunter, the Whippet is not of particular use as a game dog. Within the last few years the racing of Whippets has become moderately popular in the United States, but there are not a great number of fanciers of the breed in this country.